HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,005—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5294	R. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	14th "
*PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

M. L. Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Aden.
* Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 10-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.
F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.
PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.
Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.
S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
*† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.
PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.
STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
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Sassoon House, 62, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 30th Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.
FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.
S.S. "DUMBA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 26th October, at 10 a.m.
FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.
S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th October, at 10 a.m.
FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.
S.S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd Nov., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)
FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA
S.S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 31st October.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.
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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

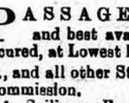
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.
BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1903
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzine	17th Dec. 1903

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKNG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	26th Oct.	6th Nov.
KINSHIU MARU	3854	T. Harrison,	Not Fixed,	
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	K. Kori	23rd Nov.	4th Dec.
BOMBAY MARU	4624	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No survey will be held on cargo ware housed or removed from the Landing Shed.

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Grain, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best wate	600

TERMS: CASH OR V. P. P.
THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
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Opposite General Post Office,
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McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
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REAL HAVANA CIGARS
We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO
Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—
"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
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4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
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ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!
LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL,
PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND
SAIL, AWNINGS AND PAULINS MADE TO ORDER.
STEEL WIRE ROPES
OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND RAILWAY STORES.
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
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MARCKS & CO'S.
UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO
is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like
SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.
There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.
As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.
SPECIFICATION: Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.
Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.
CASH Rs. 525.
On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month. " 24 " " 26 " "
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IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
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ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy
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Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
POONA: Messrs. PRIEST & Co. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. CALCUTTA: Messrs. MAUD & Co.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S
1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.
1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.
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Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.
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Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.
4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.
R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.
NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.
MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

First appearance in India of the

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY

In a repertoire of new and popular plays.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
2ND AND 3RD NOVEMBER,

Miss Gladys Morris	Mr Harry Kendal
,, Phyllis Manners	,, Arthur Dennis
,, Amy Lloyd Desmond	,, Frederick Clive
,, Grace Richardson	,, George Leslie
,, Madeline Hicks	,, Geo. Courtenay Wyley
,, Hilda Fairfax	,, John St. Turnbull
,, Lillian Herald	,, E. Randall
Mr. Fred. Sims, Mr. Jas. Ward	,, Mr. Walter Burleigh

For the first time in Bombay.

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR"

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
4TH AND 5TH NOVEMBER,

"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES,"

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
6TH AND 7TH NOVEMBER,

"JEDBURY JUNIOR."

NOTE.—The Programmes will be strictly adhered to throughout the Season.

All Scenery and effects are carried and pieces will be produced in West End London Style.

Plan of Theatre now open at SOUNDY & Co. and Seats can be Booked.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby advised that the timings of Local Trains between COLABA and VIRAR on Week-days and Sundays will be REVISED on and from SUNDAY, the 1st November, 1903.

Further particulars may be obtained from Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1903.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, POONA.

REQUIRED a European RESIDENT SECRETARY. The Secretary will be expected to devote his whole time to the Club. No one need apply who is not already a member of some recognised Club.

Salary Rs. 400 a month with free room and lodge.

Application with record of previous experience to be addressed to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Club of Western India, Poona.

THE GOVERNMENT of MADRAS notify that the ALUMINIUM DEPARTMENT of the SCHOOL of ARTS has been TRANSFERRED to the INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LIMITED, MADRAS, to whom in future all communications should be addressed.

(Signed.) A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to the Government.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LIMITED, is carrying on the business of the ALUMINIUM DEPARTMENT of the SCHOOL of ARTS on the same terms and conditions.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the HISTORIES of RAILWAY PROJECTS, including TRAMWAYS, corrected up to 30th June, 1903, are available for SALE with the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 2, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Price Rs. 2 per copy.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
P. W. Dept., Railways.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE OIL AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the AGENT, at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, 6th November, 1903, for the SUPPLY of above, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge sections of the Company's system, for the year 1904, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rupees two for each.

Form No. 1 consists of Kerosine Oil for Broad Gauge, Parel Delivery.
Form No. 2 consists of Kerosine Oil for Metre Gauge, Parel Delivery.
Form No. 3 consists of Waste Cotton for Broad Gauge, Parel Delivery.
Form No. 4 consists of Waste Cotton for Metre Gauge, Ajmere Delivery.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted, and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Kerosine Oil and Cotton Waste," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One thousand) must accompany both or any of the two Tenders, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

6. A further Deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderers so as to make the total Deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tenders.

7. The Waste to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 8th Oct., 1903.

XMAS PARCELS

FOR ENGLAND AND ABROAD.

OUR USUAL SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SHIPMENT COMMENCES EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

Over 3,000 Parcels were sent through our well-known

"ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS"
last year.

Send your Parcels through us and save unnecessary trouble, disappointments and extra expense both to yourselves and your friends.

We offer cheaper rates than the Post.

Full particulars, forms, labels and hand-books from—

COUTTS & Co.,

SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT of SADDLE and HARNESS carried on by a best West Indian Foreman, well-known by Leading Firms in Bombay and N. W. P.

Renewing and Repairing Riding Gent's and Lady's Saddles will be done in a best way and style. Besides all kinds of high class articles pertaining to Saddlery and Harness, can be had.

APPLY FOR CATALOGUES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "CIRCASSIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 35 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 24th October, 1903.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of FOOD, CLOTHING, BEDDING and other Articles for one year to the inmates of the Leper Asylum, at Matunga, will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 5th November, 1903.

Particulars of the supplies required can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500. The deposit must be in cash or public securities, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the contract and pay the necessary deposit.

The full deposit required from the successful Tenderer as security for the due fulfilment of the contract will be 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the supplies to be made by him during the year.

The Chairman does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Chairman,
W. E. WAITE,
Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

IF you wear BOOTS and SHOES and want the Cheapest and Best write to us for particulars of our scheme by which, if you can SELL 5 PAIRS of BOOTS or SHOES for us, you can get a pair for yourself FREE and WITHOUT PAYMENT. Send your Name and Address to us clearly and distinctly written on a plce Post Card and you will receive full particulars by return.

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CAWNPORE.

ONE WEEK MORE.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
COMMENCING
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. The Sale will, therefore, go on for ONE WEEK MORE, as there is no room for New Stock which is shortly expected. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge, Muslins, Crepons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.

NEW STOCK having not arrived the SALE is EXTENDED till the end of the month.

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These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

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ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

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1 Prize	Cash		1,000
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20 Prizes	,,	Rs. 20 each	400
100 Do.	,,	,, 10 ,,	1,000
200 Do.	,,	,, 5 ,,	1,000
200 Do.	,,	,, 4 ,,	800
523 Prizes		Total	5,000

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SOLE AGENTS—
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts, rich glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome large Persian carpets, hanging and table kerosine lamps, a handsome glass-fronted office brougham by Stephens and Sons, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c, &c., the property of the Right Rev. Dr. James McArthur, Lord Bishop of Bombay.

The property of another gentleman—

1 English-built cabriolet, with rubber tyres and adjustable sliding seat.

1 chestnut waler mare, 14-1, 8 years, broken to harness and saddle.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockeryware, best platedware, handsome China and Japanese vases, brass and iron single bedstead, one ebonized cottage piano by "Soundy and Co." nearly new, handsome Persian and Brussel carpets, Hinks' and Ditmars' table and hanging lamps, a lot of valuable books, copper utensils, one gentleman bicycle, etc., etc., the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from TO-MORROW afternoon,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 102 CHESTS CALCUTTA TEA,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Neirung.

A / OJ } 102 chests, 11,278 lbs. orange pekoe, in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 a.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, wash-hand tables, book and hatstands, easychairs, sideboard with mirror dinner waggon, chest of drawer, semi-grand pianofortes, 1 cottage piano.

21 tins press roller composition.

1 D. B. B. L. C. F. gun in canvas case.

By order of Mahomedjee Adamji and on account and at the risk of Fazgul Muljee Rowji—

6 cases 18 dozens bentwood chairs, Nos, 14 and 18.

AT 2 P.M.

A few gent's second-hand bicycles.

1 second-hand light victoria.

1 strong built office shigram with horse and harness.

1 double seated brougham.

1 pair well bred and marked fox terrier pups.

1 handsome fox terrier pup.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR DRAWING-ROOM FURNISHERS, MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Dady House," Church Gate Street, Fort, the following valuable fancy goods, consisting of bentwood new furniture by J. J. Cohen, musical boxes, Edison concert and home phonographs, electric fans, majolica, jardiniers figures and vases, carriage and sofa cushions and table covers, best platedware, cases of fish and fruit knives and forks, bamboo furniture, carriage time-pieces, marble clocks, binoculars, dressing cases, bronze figures, &c.

The property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 75, Upper Colaba, near the Afghan Memorial Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, platedware, crockery and glassware, Kidderminster and other carpets, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, first rate pictures, wall mirrors, rubber tyre victoria as good as new, dark bay Arab, 5 years old, quiet in harness and saddle, etc, the property of Mrs. A. WHEELER, Army School Mistress, transferred to Poona.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises—

A quantity of grain, sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF TARPAULINES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1903, at 11 a.m., at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Carnac Bridge,—

145 old unserviceable tarpaulines.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND AND MILLS of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., situate at Royapuram, Madras.

(Sale to take place in Bombay.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Gokuldas Naranji and Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett, the trustees for the debenture holders of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld., by virtue of an indenture, dated 26th January, 1898, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of October, at 2-30 p.m., all the estate and interest of the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., hereafter called the said Company in all the piece of land at Royapuram in Madras, hereafter briefly described and all and singular the mill's engine house, boiler house, warehouse, and other buildings standing thereon, and all and singular the engines, boilers, millgear, mill wright work, fixed and moveable machinery tools, fixtures, and other plant, placed or used in or upon the said land, buildings and premises and used in connection with the business of the said Company.

The Mills are at Royapuram in the City of Madras, and consist of two mills erected on a large piece of land admeasuring about 20,60 square yards, surrounded by a pucca built wall. The spinning mills are believed to be equipped with machinery which is in good working order, with the exception of few and the greater part of the machinery is of the modern principle, and the whole consists of about 22,000 spindles.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and list of machinery application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustomjee and Kola, solicitors for the said trustees, at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1903.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 12,50,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 16,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent, per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...£500,000
RESERVE FUND ...£475,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances
at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

Per Annum.
For 2 Years... ... ... 5 per cent.
„ 1 Year ... ... 4½ „
„ Months ... ... 4 „
„ 3 „ ... ... 3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS, Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:

GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances/ 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... „ 9,410,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund...$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund...$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI:

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES,

1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

SECURITIES—
2¾ per cent. Consols ... £88 3-8 = — 1-16
3 do. Rentes ... £97 = unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ... £105 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ... £65 13-16 = — 1-16

SILVER—
Spot in London ... 28 5-16 = — 1-16
2 months hence ... 27 5-8 = — 1-4
Spot in New York ... 61 3-8 = unchanged

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... 25·13 1-2 = do
Berlin „ ... 20·41 1-4 = — 1-4
New York Demand ... 4·85 3-4 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... 4 pr ct = do
3 months' sight Bank Bills ... 3 5-8 pr ct = do
6 „ „ „ ... 3 3-4 pr ct = do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ... 3 3-4 pr ct = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ... 4 3-8 pr ct = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 1 7-8 pr ct = + 1-4
7 day market loans ... 2 3-8 pr ct = + 1-4

Metals.—Copper Braziers £67+10s
Yellow metal 6d.
Tin Plates 11s. 3d.
Bar iron Belgian £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-17-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-6.
Rubber—Para Rubber 4s. 5d, + 1-2d.
Wheat.—Club No. 1, 30 1-2s, Nov.-Dec. Buyers.
Rapeseed.—Brown 32 1-8s, Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone quiet.
Arrivals—Steamers Dumbea and Imperator.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000 bales. Spot 5·74 plus 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 8,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·35	5·30	5·28	5·27
— 2	— 2	— 2	— 1
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June
5·27	5·25	5·26	5·26
— 1	— 2	— 2	— 2

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ... 58,000 bales.
Do. last year ... 45,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 15,000 „
Do. do Continent ... 31,000 „
Mid-Uplands ... 10·10 + 10
Futures, month of Dec. ... 9·86 + 1
Do. do. March ... 9·84 — 5

In New Orleans—
Spot ... 9 7-8 — 3-16
Futures, month of Jan. ... 9·70 — 3
Do. do. April ... 9·89 — 4
Tone at close ... Steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.
Silver to Bombay ... £110,000
Gold to Bombay ... £ 40,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 23rd October, 1903:—

Cotton	827 bales.
Wheat	16,735 cwts.
Linseed	919 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	6,661 „
Gingellyseed	5,035 „
Poppyseed	1,492 „
Groundnuts	52 „
Castorseed	10,247 „
Rice	6,457 „
Myrabollams	1,110 „
Cottonseed	3,055 „

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.
Bank T.T. ... 1s. 3 31-32d at 1-4d.
Bank Demand ... 1s. 4d. at 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. ... 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do ... 1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do ... 170 1-4
Marks 3 do do ... 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight ... 136 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do ... 188
Japan 30 do do ... 151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady
Cash ... ... Rs. 98·8
1st Settlement ... ... „ 98·7

Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 3rd Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug. 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 23rd Aug. 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July 4 do.

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 6 4 6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... Rs. 5 7 0 per cw
Yellow Cawnpore „ „ 5 14 6 „ „
Yellow Guzerat „ „ 5 14 0 „ „
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 6 3 6
Castorseed—Tone quiet but steady.
Ready 21 4 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
Pissi 91 per cent ... Rs. 30-8 per cwt
Club No. 1 ... „ 20-12 „ „
Hard Red ... „ 24-0 „ „

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Easier.
Estimated sales ... 5,000 bales.
Imports ... 14,000 „

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·34	5·29	5·27	5·25
—1	—1	—1	—2
Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June
5·25	5·25	5·25	5·25
—2	—1	—1	—1

COTTON.—The local market is steady and prices are unchanged. There is a fair enquiry from Exporters and Mills for New Crop, and a moderate business has been done.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats steady.
Good Bhownugger ... Nil
The Manchester Market has been steady.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... 88 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes ... 97
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ... 105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers ... 65 13-16
Bar Silver ... 28 5-16

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 35th and 36th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place at Ghat-Cooper on Saturday morning. These are the last Spoon Competitions of the monsoon Season 1903. The only competition now left is the one for the Webb Cup which will be fired for on Wednesday morning next, the 28th instant. The following are the Scores:—

	Score 700 yds.
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	27 a
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	26 b
Gunner R Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	26 c
Vol J Paterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	25 d
Sergt F E Otto, G I Ry Vol Rifles	25 b
Gunner A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	24 c
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	24 b
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bombay Vol Rifles	21 e
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bombay Vol Rifles	21 e
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	19
Mr R K Gillard, Bombay Rifle Club	15
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	13
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	11

a Handicapped 8 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
b Do 10 do
c Do 8 do
d Do 4 do Winner of 1st Spoon.
e Do 6 do

	Score 800 yds.
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	28 a
Gunner A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	25 b
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bombay Vol Rifles	22 c
Vol J Patterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	21 c
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	21 d
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	19 d
Mr R K Gillard, Bombay Rifle Club	18 e
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	18 c
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	17 d
Gunner R Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	16
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	14
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite G I P Ry Vol Rifles	14
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bombay Vol Rifles	14

a Handicapped 10 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
b Do 8 do Winner of 1st Spoon.
c Do 6 do
d Do 10 do
e Do 4 do

THE many friends of Major-General Sir E. G. Barrow, Military Secretary to the Government of India, will be glad to know that he is returning in December, the specialists whom he has consulted since his arrival at Home having decided that no operation is required.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAL Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

STOKES REES—On 1st Oct, at 13 Shaftsbury Road, Southsea the wife of Lieut R E Stokes Rees of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARCHDALE—TADDY—Sept 29, at St Andrew's Church Biggleswade, C.W. son of Major Archdale, Coltis Hall, Norfolk, to Evelyn Frances, daughter of the the late E G Taddy.

DUCAT—WALTER—Sept 30, at All Saints', Margaret Street Capt H C C Ducat, 4th Goorkha Rifles, son of the late Major-Gen C Ducat, to Adeline Katharine Rose, daughter of the late Walter.

GOW—RELFE—Oct 6, at St Mary Abbot's Kensington, A C Gow, R A, to Ethel Kew Relfe, daughter of F Relfe, of Queen's Gate.

HOW—LEE ROSS—Oct 3, at St George's, Hanover Square A P How, captain 1st Moplah Rifles, Indian Army, to Daisy Beatrice, daughter of M Lee Ross.

DEATHS.

BENNETT—Sept 28, at Buffalo, U S A, F A, son of the late Major Bennett, Woodville, Salcombe.

HILL—Oct 5, at Bournemouth, V G, son of late Capt Hill, R A, of Bryansford, country Down, aged 79.

MUNRO—Oct 3, at Edinburg, the Dowager Lady Munro, 10th baronet, of Foulis, aged 79.

MURRAY—Oct 4, at Cromwell Houses, Queen's Gate, wife of Lieut Col H Murray, late Royal Munster Fusiliers, daughter of the late C M Farquharson

NAPIER—Sept 23, at Oaklands, Cosham, Hants, General W C E Napier, Colonel King's Own Scottish Borderers, son of the General Sir G T Napier, K C S aged 85.

OATES—At Southsea, on the 2nd October, Lena, the beloved wife of Eugene William Oates, late superintending engineer, Public Works Department, Burma.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—October 17, at Kirkee, the wife of Lieut-Col H Montgomery Campbell, R F A, of a daughter

LAWRENSON—October 13, at Deesa, the wife of Captain T G P Lawrenson 66th Punjabis (late 6th Madras Infantry), Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KIRWAN—October 29, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of L E Kirwan, of a daughter.

MORRIS—October 21, at Mainpuri, the wife of T W Morris, I C S, of a son.

RICE—October 21, at St Mark's Square, Bangalore, the wife of Rev Edward P Rice, London Missionary Society, of a son.

RICKETTS—October 21, at Umballa, at 5-30 a. m., the wife of F R R Ricketts, Supply and Transport Corps, of a daughter (Freda).

MARRIAGES.

DANBY—VANSOMEREN—October 17, at St Mary's Church Ajmere, by the Rev Arthur Green, Charles George Henry, son of the late Captain Danby, and Flora Alice, daughter of Mr W T VanSomeren, C I E, Deputy Post Master-General, Rajputana.

FITZHERBERT—FAIRCHILD—October 19, at St John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev W Kitchen, John Robert Frederick Fitzherbert, Punjab Irrigation, to Frederic Fairchild.

DEATH.

MAYNEE—October 17, at the Presidency General, Hospital Calcutta, of blood poisoning, Maud Gertrude Charles Maynee, aged 42 years and 9 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 2-51m., 2-37a. Low water, 8-40m. 8-25a.
Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports.

KHOJA FAIR.—The annual fair in the Shia Isna Ashri Jamatkhana commenced to-day, and will terminate on Monday.

JACKAL CLUB.—There will be a general meeting of the Jackal Club at the Gymkhana at 6-15 p.m. to-morrow, Tuesday, the 27th instant, to elect a Committee and Honorary Secretary for the ensuing season.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. "Umfuli," via Toticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-morrow.

ACCIDENT IN A GRAIN GODOWN.—Raghoji Karamsi, a grain-dealer, residing on Malabar Hill, met with an accident in a grain godown in Broach street, on Friday last. It appears that Raghoji was standing in the godown, purchasing grain, when a tier of bags of grain suddenly gave way, and some of the bags falling on him fractured the bones of his legs. He was conveyed to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Captain Codrington the Band of the 123rd Outrams Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredillis, Band Master, commencing at 4-45 p.m. to-day at the Bombay Gymkhana:—

March ... Gunners ... Ord. Hume
Overture ... Bauer and Dichter ... Suppe
Valse ... Amoraten Tanzi ... Gung'l
Selection ... Three little Maids ... Reubens
Cornet Solo ... I'll Sing thee a Song of Araby ... Clay
Selection ... A Messenger Boy ... Caryll & Monckton

THE ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquest relative to the death of a newly born female child, whose body was found in the hot water gutter of the Alliance Mill, at Tardeo, on the 15th instant. The mother Kasibai was arrested by the police on the same day and sent to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, where she has been detained under treatment. The child when found had a wound on the groin. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the child was due to hœmorrhage and shock consequent upon the wound on the left groin, caused by accidental fall in child-birth.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN BOMBAY.—Husseinbee, wife of Borah Fidahussein Isabhoy, a petty shop keeper near the junction of the Club and Morland Roads, Byculla, was, on Friday last, engaged in manufacturing explosives in her room at the rear of the shop, when the powder suddenly blew up with a loud report, injuring the woman Husseinbee, and one Hazarabi, a girl aged six, the daughter of a neighbour, who was in the room at the time. The woman's thighs were shattered and the face terribly burnt. The girl was burnt about her face chest, and stomach. They were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the woman died a short time after admission. Fidahussein had no license for manufacturing the explosives.

THE BHATIA "MITRA MANDAL."—Rao Saheb Purshotum Oodhowjee presided at the ninth annual social gathering of the Bhatia "Mitra Mandal" or society of reforming Bhatias, which was held on Saturday evening at the club's premises in Waudby Road. The chairman recommended those present to abstain for obvious reasons from speaking at the meeting of any of the important questions which had exercised the minds of their community during the past year. Mr. Lukhmidas Raojee Tersey read a report on the administration of the funds during the last year. The chairman spoke in eulogistic terms of the services of the president and the secretaries. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and after partaking of light refreshments, and the distribution of flowers the members separated.

PRESIDENT OF THE JAIN CONFERENCE.—The president of the last Jain Conference held in Bombay Rai Badridaji Bahadur, accompanied by his son and his family, left this city for his own on Friday night last. A large number of Jain collected at the Colaba railway station to do him honour at his departure, among whom were observed Messrs. Premchand Roychand, Virchand, Deepchand, C.I.E., FakirchandPremchand, Lukhmichand Maneckchand, Nanabhai Talukchand Maneckchand, Callianchand Sobagchand, etc. Flowers were presented to the Rai Bahadur and his son, and hearty good wishes were expressed to them by those present for a pleasant journey home. They will on their way go to Surat and Ahmedabad, and thence proceed on a pilgrimage to the Palitana shrines before starting for Calcutta.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN GANDEVIA.—The Augustnumber of the "Australasian," Australia, states that Honorary Surgeon-Major Nowrosji Bomanji Gande, via has been raised to the rank of Surgeon-Captain Dr. Gandevia belongs to the Volunteer Mounted Rifle Corps of Australia. In 1882 he passed the examination of the Licentiate of Medicine of the Bombay University and was placed in the first class. His career in the Grand Medical College was very bright, as he gained half the number of College prizes with Dr. Sorabji Manekji Kaka, the Health Officer of Karachi City. In 1884 he went to England and entered for the Indian Medical Service. Unfortunately he stood sixth on the list, when there were only five vacancies for the Service. Subsequently he went on a trip to China and later on went to Australia. He eventually settled at Molbourne where he gained a large practice, and joined the volunteer corps. In 1899 on the outbreak of the Boer War Dr. Gandevia was selected by the Colonial authorities for field service, but owing to a sudden mishap by having a bad fall from his horse, he was held unfit for active service. Dr. Gandevia is an L. R. C. P. and S. of London.

KIDNAPPED AND ROBBED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Barnett charged Gopal Rama, a Hindu, with kidnapping Ramchundra Luximon, a Hindu boy, aged ten years, and with stealing from his person two silver bangles of the value of Rs. 10. The evidence showed that the boy who lived with his father at Walkeshwar was on his way home from school on the afternoon of the 14th instant, when he met the accused. The latter induced the boy to accompany him on the promise of showing him the fair at Gowalia Tank. The boy proceeded with the accused to the Gowalia Tank, where the latter showed him over the fair and at 2 o'clock in the morning took him to Chowpatty. Here the boy fell asleep in the sands, when the accused removed the bangles from his wrists and disappeared. The boy awoke next morning and walked home and informed his father of what had happened during the night. The father reported the matter to the police who arrested the accused. The silver bangles were recovered from a Marwari with whom they had been pledged by the accused for Rs. 6. The accused admitted the offence, but stated that he removed the bangles from the boy's wrists while he was awake in order that they might not be stolen by some one else. The Magistrate remarked that the offence was a very serious one, but considering the fact that the accused had not molested the boy, sentenced him to two year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALLEGED SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Power charged Oomer Hoosein, a Mahomedan, with causing the death of Jamal Bhaiji, a Mahomedan lad, aged sixteen by poison. The facts of the case have been reported. The body of the deceased was exhumed from the Sonapore cemetery on Saturday, the 17th instant, under a warrant issued by the Coroner, and the viscera was forwarded to the Chemical Analyser to Government for examination. On information received from the Coroner's Surgeon the accused was arrested by the police on Friday last and charged before the Magistrate. The hearing of the case was remanded pending the conclusion of the Coroners inquiry.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, resumed the adjourned inquiry regarding the death of Jamal Bhaji. The evidence of Hasabee, the wife of Oomer Hussein and two other witnesses, was recorded. Hasabee in her evidence stated that the deceased was in the employ of her husband about a month ago. He used to collect outstandings. He collected about nine rupees and disappeared with the money. On the night of the 16th instant the deceased was brought home by her husband. She asked the deceased if he wanted food, and on his replying in the affirmative, she served him "khicheri," which she had prepared in the morning for herself and her husband. The deceased ate about two monthful. As far as she knew the food had not been touched or tampered with. Her husband then left home for his stables while the deceased lay down and went to sleep. The next morning she found the deceased unconscious and breathing heavily. She sent for her husband, who came and tried to rouse the deceased, but without success. He then informed the deceased's mother of what had happered. The deceased died at 11 o'clock next day without coming to himself again. The witness did not suspect that he died from unnatural causes.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A LADY DOCTOR.

BEFORE Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Sealy, pleader, submitted affidavits on behalf of his client D. R. Banaji, who had charged Miss Dr. Turkhud with house trespass and mischief, and Mr Rustom Pestonji Jehangir a witness asked that the case which had been dismissed on the previous day by his Worship might be restored on the list and the proceedings revived.

The Magistrate, having read the affidavits, said that for reasons stated in the affidavits he did not think he could revive the proceedings and the only remedy in the hands of the applicants was to get the order made by him set aside by the High Court. From the affidavit made by the complainant he was satisfied that he (the complainant) did not attend the court on account of the conversation he had with the witness, Mr. Rustom Pestonji, who told him that he had written to the Magistrate that as he was ill he would not be able to attend the court, and that as a matter of fact the case would be postponed. His Worship was satisfied that the complainant did not attend the court from any other motive than that disclosed in the affidavit. The order that was passed by the court was one of acquittal, and in a summons case no other order under the circumstances could be passed. The complainant could either move the High Court to set aside the order, or if he thought it necessary proceed in a Civil Court. The court accordingly declined to grant the application.

In reply to Mr. Sealy, the Magistrate said if there was an offence of house-trespass committed by the defendant, then the only remedy was to make a fresh application, which would be disposed of on its own merits.

Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir said he was not present in court when Mr. Davar made strong remarks about him without giving him a chance to be heard in the matter.

The Magistrate: Mr. Davar spoke from instructions. You must know that he is a mere mouthpiece of his client.

Mr. Davar, who was present in court, desired to say something in the matter.

Mr. Sealy objected, stating Mr. Davar had no locus standi.

The Magistrate permitted Mr. Davar to have his say.

Mr. Davar said it was only by a chance that he was present in court. This was an unfair attempt to cover a most disgraceful retreat, and it was besides a mere cloak for the purpose of the press and not for the Court.

Mr. Rustom: Is Mr. Davar now speaking from instructions?

The Magistrate: I take it that he is speaking from instructions.

Mr. Davar said he knew what the tactics had been and what the tactics would be. For the last week or so there had been determined efforts made to allow the complainant to withdraw from the case. It was a premeditated and prearranged affair to get out of the case. If they had been present in Court there would have been an honourable retreat.

The Magistrate said he did not think that it was the act of persons who had made affidavits in the matter.

Mr. Sealy said he would try his best to get a process on Monday next.

Mr. Rustom: And there will be a civil action.

Mr. Davar: And the other party will probably in the meantime apply for sanction for perjury.

ARRIVAL OF SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Robert Low, as Lieut.-General commanding the Forces, Bombay, arrived on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Oriental from England. Sir A. Hunter's arrival was private. Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, and Lieut.-Col. Western, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General proceeded to the steamer and met Sir A. Hunter on board. Sir A. Hunter, in company of Captain Lord G. S. Murray, A. D. C., landed at the Ballard Pier, and thence drove to the Yacht Club Chambers, where he is staying.

THE BANDSTAND CONCERT.

ON Saturday evening a most enjoyable concert was held at the Esplanade Bandstand in aid of the St. Mary's School Children's Christmas Tree Fund. A large number availed themselves of the opportunity of spending a pleasant evening in the open air. The programme consisted of vocal items and selections by the Band of the North Stafford Regiment, and it contained the names of Mrs. L. W. Michael, Madame Schultz, Miss Humphrey, Mr. G. E. Thomas, Mr. G. F. Hart, Mr. J. Fido, and Mr. Cornwallis Smith. Two of the notable successes of the evening were the songs of Mr. B. Defrece and Mr. Cornwallis Smith. The latter who sang the "Sour apple tree" was recalled twice before he was allowed to retire. Unstinted and unqualified applause was bestowed upon everything, and the promoters of the entertainment have every cause for self-congratulation from all points of view. Mr. Seymour Dove presided at the piano.

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NOTES FROM THE "GAZETTE"

OCTOBER 2ND 6TH AND 9TH.

ADMIRALTY. SEPT. 28.

IN accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of February 22 1870 Commander A W Torlesse has been placed on the Retired List at his own request with permission to assume the rank of Captain

OCTOBER 1.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22 1870 Commander W H F Taylor has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Captain

Vice-Admiral E C Drummond to be Admiral Rear-Admiral E N Rolfe C B to be Vice Admiral Capt G A Giffard C M G to be Real Admiral Capt John Edric Blaxland and Capt J A Baker to be Rear-Admirals on the Retire List.

OCTOBER 3.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Paymaster and Maj. (half-pay) E C L Congdon is granted the honorary rank of Lieut Colonel.

WAR OFFICE PALL MALL OCT 2.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Capt F C Owen to be Major.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—C M Playfair, P. L. Spicer R W P Campbell.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels:—Brev. Lieut. Col H M. Jackson E. Ager. Captains to be Majors:—P G Twining A C de L Joly-de Lotbiniere

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London on Reg)—Sec Lieut W H P Rickford is removed from the Army, his Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

The East Yorkshire Reg—Lieut T T A Headlam to be Catain, vice Brev Maj J L J Clarke seconded

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Reg)—Capt E M Essonon to be Major vice J A S Thomson.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Maj R W Deane to be Lieut-Colonel.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt and Brev J H Gwynne to be Major.

The Royal Sussex Reg—Maj F St D Skinner to be Lieut-Colonel vice Sir E Wheler, Bart, deceased.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Reg)—Capt and Brev Maj J W G Roy to be Major.

Manchester Reg—Lieut C Richardson to be Captain.

THE DURKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL

Col A W McKinstry, from commanding 17th Regimental District, to be Commandant, vice Brev Col G A W Forrest, placed on retired pay.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels:—E A A Wylde, R M L I; P T Buston, D S O, R E; M O Hopkins, R G A; W H E Dobie, R G A.

OCTOBER 6.

Royal Horse Guards—Maj and Brev Lieut-Col H T Fenwick to be Lieut-Colonel.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenants (District Officers) to be Captains District Officers):—A C Chew W Graham.

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards—Capt and Brev Lieut Col Lord Edward H Cecil, D S O, to be Major.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Reg)—Capt and Brev Maj C C Carr to be Major.

The Lincolnshire Reg—Capt and Brev Maj G B McAndrew to be Major.

Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Reg) Serg Maj J Walker to be Quartermaster.

The Manchester Reg—Maj and Brev Lieut Col J E Watson to be Lieut Colonel.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The following Captains to be Majors, to complete establishment,—E A W Courtney, E C F Gillespie, R H F Standen, F P S Taylor.

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieut Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants,—C I Fry, F H Hancock, J A Brown.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieut Colonels to be Colonels,—J C Tyler R E; G H Sim, C B, R E; J C Campbell, R E; J A Ferrier, D S O, R E.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Colonels on the Staff in India are granted the temporary rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed.—Cols H A Abbott, C B, F S Gwatkin, C B, A A Pearson, J B Woon.

6th Dragoon Guards—J H Norton, gentleman (University candidate), to be second lieutenant.

2nd Dragoons—Supernumerary Capt H B Towse to be captain, to complete establishment; Second Lieutenant I M M Phillips resigns his commission.

5th Lancers—Capt E E West is second for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry; Supernumerary Capt E B Wilson to be captain, vice E E West.

6th Dragoons—Capt. J Harris resigns his commission.

18th Hussars—Major H T Laming D S O retires on retired pay.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned lieutenant (district officers) to be Captains (district officers), under the provision of Article 28 (a) of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 25 1900:—A C Chow, W. Graham.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Lieu.-Col. W H Connolly, from half-pay, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col. R Bannatine Allason appointed to the Staff; Lieut Robie W S Burrill resigns his commission; Lieut Kimber H Gregory is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Lieut R A McClamont is seconded for service under the Foreign Office; Second Lieut B W D Brooke resigns his commission; Capt A U Stockley to be adjutant, to complete establishment.

ROYAL GARRISON ART—Capt W L Warren to be major, vice C A Howard, retired.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col H E C Kitchener, commanding the West India Depot is placed on retired pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—Capt and Brevet Major H R Bottomley is seconded for service with the Mounted Inf in South Africa.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Lieut J Caddy resigns his commission.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut G M James to be adjutant, vice Capt and Brevet Major C E Fishbourne, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—Lieut D G N I Wimberley is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept Lieut H B Fisher to be adjunant, vice Capt E Evans, D S O whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Rifle Brigade (the prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. N S Talbot resigns his commission.

The Royal Garrison Regt.—The appointments of the undermentioned captains are confirmed their periods of probation having expired:—R V K Applin D S O W A Gillam D S O Second Lieut J Millerd resigns his commission.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The following captains to be majors to complete establishment:—E A W Courtney E C F Gillespie R H F Standen F P S Taylor

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Lieut.-Col. R W Mapleton M B retires on retired pay. Capt A F Heaton retires from the service receiving a gratuity Qr-mr and Honorary Capt F Kyle is placed on retired pay

Lieut-Gen Sir Archibald Hunter K C B D S O from commanding the Scottish District to be a lieutenant general on the staff in India vice General Sir R C Law, G C B Indian Army whose tenure of that appointment has expired, Col A W Callard from director of supplies Third Army Corps, to be a colonel on the Staff and director of supplies, Woolwich Dockyard. Lieut, Col and Brevet Col A W L Bayly, C B, D S O side-de-camp to the King, Indian Army from assistant adjutant-general of a district, to be assistant quartermaster general at Headquarters in India, vice Col (Temporary Brig Gen,) J E Nixon C B appointed to command and second class district in India Major H N Sargent D S O, the Army Service Corps to be assistant director of supplies and transport Third Army Corps. The undermentioned temporary appointments are made to the Staff in South Africa:—Capt and Brevet Major R H Massie, R A from deputy-assistant adjutant-general for intelligence to be deputy-assistant quartermaster general for Intelligence Capt C Gosling the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be a deputy assistant adjutant general, vice Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J E W Headlam, D S O, R A appointed a deputy assistant director general of ordnance at Headquarters. The undermentioned appointments are made to the Staff of the Somaliland Force:—To be special Service officers graded for pay Rate XIII, Scale B Article 115 Royal Warrant of Oct. 26 1900 while so employed:—Major F C Owen R A from Staff captain at Headquarters? Capt G M H Stirling DSO the EssexRegt to be special service officers grade for pay Rate XIV Scale B Article 115 Royal Warrant of Oct 26 1900 while so employed:—Lieut J G E Craik Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs the Duke of Albany's); Lieut the Hon A G A Hore Ruthven V C the Queens Own Cameron Highlanders. To be special Service officers:—Capts L M R Deas Indian Army; G M Rolland Indian Army; H de B Codrington Indian Army; Lieuts R D Marjoribanks Indian Army; W B Roberts Indian Army: E S Carey R N to be prevost marshal.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1903.

AMERICA'S BURDEN IN THE EAST.

IF that unfortunate accident on board the Maine—which our cousins in the West affect to believe was a submarine mine explosion—had never occurred it would have been a good thing for Spain, the United States, and for Manila. By undertaking to thrash Spain the United States incurred a responsibility greater than it was capable of discharging. Instead of restoring order and putting the administration of the Philippines on a sound basis, all the reformers of the New World succeeded in doing was to make confusion worse confounded, and to ensure the social and commercial ruin of the islands. We have heard numerous complaints and unceasing protests against American methods, but we were scarcely prepared for the wholesale indictment which the "Review of Trade" levels against the administration at Manila. "Everything is in a mess," says our contemporary. The business men of Manila, we are assured, have for some time past seen their business being slowly wiped out through what they believe to be a lack of proper business judgment on the part of the present administration of those islands. They have seen the Commission in session for more than three years only to record the will of one man—and that man as intolerant of suggestion from the other members of the Commission as he has always been intolerant of suggestion from the business men of Manila. This has resulted in some two thousand Acts being passed, about one thousand of which have been amended or repealed in less than three years. This the business men hold to be due to the fact that one man attempts to attend to the most trivial matters of law-making and administration, while the broad policies of Government are left to take care of themselves. The business men themselves complain that they have been debarred from taking any united stand against the policies which were proving destructive of their business for the reason that any action of that kind might result in reflecting on their patriotism, and further that it might be used as a basis of attack upon the national administration. They have suffered in silence; but now they have come to the conclusion that the time is ripe to make a plain and strenuous representation of their views to the American people.

The people of Manila are slow to move, being naturally among the most indolent of Orientals; but the business classes include men of other nations who have introduced more activity and seriousness of purpose than is generally to be found among the inhabitants of the old Spanish colonies. They deny that Governor Taft can possibly know what is best in the interests of the commerce of the islands so well as they. They refuse to recognise him as a business-man in any sense of the word, and believe that in his estimation the commercial interests of the Philippines are the least important of all. Further they contend that as he is not in favour of the retention of the Philippines as United States Territory he can take no permanent interest in their welfare, and his entire administration has been along the lines of this conviction. If that be so, and we believe it is, it is easy to sympathise with the Manila traders when they express the belief that Governor Taft is rearing a world of trouble for those who come after him, "if anything other than a do-nothing policy" is to be inaugurated, and that the administration cannot escape the responsibility for "the frightful industrial conditions" of the present, due to a lack of proper financial and other legislation at Manila, by charging the Washington administration with dictating the policy which has been followed in the Philippines. If they believed that Washington knew the true state of affairs, our contemporary says, the traders would not have thought of agitating, but they are firmly of opinion that the administration at Washington has been systematically deceived as to the true state of affairs in Manila. We do not know how they arrive at this conclusion, but we can understand their protest against the enormous salaries drawn by public servants as compared with those paid in the States. It is of course necessary to pay an official a higher salary abroad than in his own country. If that custom did not prevail it would not be possible to induce capable men to leave their home-country. But the Manila traders see no ability at the head of the Government which could not be duplicated at less than one-third the present salaries paid. Further comparing the salaries paid in the State of California with those paid in the Philippines they find the latter to be more than double the former; besides which the Phillippines employ fully double the number. Money that is now expended in paying a superfluity of officials, salaries higher than they are entitled to, the traders ask should be devoted to the construction of highways, railways, and other necessary public improvements. If the islands were thoroughly opened up it is easy to believe that production would be greatly increased, and if such works were undertaken they say they would not object to heavy taxation.

Americans have no capacity for Colonial Government in the East at all events, and the works they have started are of the most useless kind. They now contemplate a plan of education for the islanders—anything rather than efforts for advancing their material prosperity through which alone any degree of civilisation may come. They will do nothing to cultivate the wonderfully productive soil of the archipelago, because the merchants and machinery dealer will not sell their goods except for spot cash. The traders see the Philippines suffering from a lack of means to cultivate the soil; they see land capable of producing millions of dollars worth of articles of export lying idle for lack of means to transport the products of the soil to market, and the energy of a million able-bodied men wasted "through the neglect of the Government to direct intelligently this energy in proper channels, though the idle hands in the islands, in five years, might construct a network of railways, second only to those of the United States. They complain of the disregard of the simplest financial rules on the part of the Government touching the vital subject of currency reform, entailing a loss of a million and a half dollars upon Government and many millions more on the business interests of the islands. They complain that one makeshift follows another in rapid succession until the business interests of the islands are on the verge of panic. They protest against the inexperience and youth of the Customs officers. When, hitherto, the commercial community has made representations on various subjects it has received scant courtesy. Its spokesmen have been told that if they did not like the manner in which Government conducted the affairs of the country it was open to them to leave. They have been stigmatised as "camp followers and adventurers," and on no occasion has their advice been regarded with respect. The commercial community is unrepresented on the Civil Commission, and in no place in the world probably is so important an interest so utterly neglected. The spectacle is the more lamentable seeing how eager the people of the United States are to thrust their opinions on the conduct of the affairs of other countries. The condition of the Philippines is a scandal and lasting disgrace to the socalled "free and enlightened people of the United States of America."

HELP FOR THE RUSSIAN PEASANT.

ATTENTION has been, of late, directed so much to the internal affairs of Russia and the deplorable condition of the Russian peasantry that it is but fair to record the attempts which are being made to effect an improvement. The Tsar, whose reform manifesto seems to have been already almost forgotten, has not ceased to actively concern himself with the state of his people, and quite recently has ordered the establishment of a State fund for the benefit of the poverty-stricken peasantry. That direct financial aid is greatly needed by the agriculturists is undoubted, but with so many demands for money for Russia's enterprises in other directions the impoverished cultivators would probably have had to wait long for help had not the creation of this special fund been brought about by the Tsar's initiative. The State aid to the peasantry will be given through the medium of the Land Banks, the constitution and management of which are to undergo some change. As a further means of introducing measures for the benefit of agriculture the Ministry of Agriculture and Imperial Domains is to be given a freer hand than it has hitherto possessed, and agricultural affairs will no longer be subject to the control of the Ministry of the Interior. The removal of M. Witte from the Ministry of Finance is also likely to lead to an improvement in the condition of the country people, and in a change for the better in the amenities of communal life. Great financier as he was, M. Witte's sole aim was the increase of the State revenue, and to that he sacrificed the progress of the Communes. He largely appropriated their local revenues to imperial purposes, with the result that though the national exchequer was replenished, education and sanitation declined in the rural districts. The institution of the State monopoly for the sale of liquor had a most serious effect in this respect. Formerly the sale of liquor provided the Zemstvos with a source of revenue which was applied to educational and other purposes for the general benefit of the Communes. Since 1897 the Zemstvos have been deprived of this source of income, and consequently of the means of providing adequate educational facilities for their people. The loss which this deprivation of funds has entailed upon the whole of the Zemstvos in European Russia is estimated at many millions of roubles. The new Finance Minister, M. Pleske, who is no absolute admirer of M. Witte's policy, has already turned his attention to this matter, and to the condition of the peasants generally who suffered the fate of being to a great extent ignored by his predecessor. The rural authorities have appealed to M. Pleske for some compensation for the local revenues of which they have been deprived, and the Minister is considering how he can best provide educational subsidies in lieu of the funds which they have lost. It is possible that the liquor monopoly will be made to bear the cost of rural education and that once more the Russian peasant as he consumes his vodka will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is paying for the education of his children as well as defraying the cost of other public benefits.

THE HILL TRIBES OF THE BORDER.

AN attractively written article, descriptive of the Highland tribes of the Indian border, which is to be found in the current number of the "Empire Review," gives some valuable information as to the quality of our friends and foes in that region. The Pathan is given the credit of exceeding sensitiveness, coupled with inordinate vanity. These traits lead him to eschew athletic sports and indeed most things in which the competitive element arises, owing to his fear of being beaten. Nevertheless his courage is undoubted, and in a winning fight he has all the dash of the typical Highlander. His detractors state that when things are going against him he is apt to lose his valour, but the writer of the article we have alluded to will not admit this. He is a splendid skirmisher, but his behaviour in barracks, we are given to understand, leaves something to be desired. In respect of the various tribes some picturesque details are given. The Bunerwal, for instance, is stated to have a reputation amongst his brother Pathans for slow-wittedness and simplicity. An amusing anecdote is told of this particular tribe. It appears that the Bunerwals did not always know and understand the camel as they probably do now. "An adventurous camel once found its way across the passes into the country of these simple folks. The inhabitants were filled with surprise at the sight of this strange visitor, and were, moreover, deeply shocked that he should be going about in an unclad state. So they constructed for him a pair of nether garments. The perplexed animal after the manner of camels went forth to graze, and naturally tore his breeches in the process. They were repaired at the public charges on many occasions, till at last the Bunerwals, feeling that their guest was an unsupportable burden on their finances, gently but firmly expelled him from the country." The Swatis do not seem to bear a very good reputation. They are stated to be immoral in their habits, and though ordinarily peaceful, liable to fits of furious fanaticism. The Mamoonds are also an evilly disposed tribe, a fact which is rendered all the more serious because they are the best armed and the bravest of the Bajouri tribes. About the Afridi it is stated that he is the type of all that is best and worst in the Pathan. General Macgregor has described him as a "shameless, cruel savage," a "ruthless, cowardly robber" and a "cold-blooded, treacherous murderer." Certain it is that the Afridis have always given trouble to British administrators since the acquisition of the Punjab, but General Macgregor's shower of opprobrium is mitigated in this article by the statement that the daring and shameless criminality of this tribe is also associated with deeds of finest valour and admirable acts of loyalty. Another tribe which receives more than a passing notice is that of the Waziris. "At the present time," we are informed, "the Waziri is more of an unredeemed savage than any other Pathan. No scruples of honour, no regard for the laws of hospitality, no ties of blood-relationship ever seem to check his wild-beast passions." But the article concludes with the comforting assurance that as time goes on the independent tribes of the frontier are coming into closer and closer touch with us, and the statement that "they no longer suspect us of designs in their territory or independence, and recognise the fact that all we want of them is orderly conduct and co-operation in the event of an enemy from farther north advancing on their territory and ours. And much will that enemy endure at their hands, whether they meet him as disciplined soldiers of our Indian Army, or hang on his flanks as independent banditti of the hills."

OUR London Letter will be found on page 6.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Oriental were Brigadier-General E. Bingham, Prince Mirza Huzoor, and Major Hon. Maxwell and Mrs. Maxwell.

THE Viceroy was sufficiently recovered in health to be able to preside at Friday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, but the Aide-de-Camp in waiting conveyed an apology to the Members of Council on account of his Excellency's inability to rise from his seat to receive them. It is understood that Lord Curzon's indisposition is the result of an unfortunate riding accident during the Kumaon tour.

LADY CURZON is to leave Simla on the 9th November, and will probably stay with Lady Rivaz at Lahore, while Lord Curzon tours in the Phulkian States.

SIR CHARLES RIVAZ left Simla on Thursday on tour.

THE retirement is gazetted of Hon. Lieutenant J. Walker of the Bombay Public Works.

IT is notified that a criminal appeal by Vithaldas walad Ramdas is transferred from Bombay to the Sadar Court, Sind.

AN urgent indent has gone home for more Assistant Engineers for the Royal Indian Marine.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. B. Briggs, I.M.S., Bombay, is advanced to a higher posting of his rank.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the extension of the Cantonment House Accommodation Act to Ahmednagar.

CROPS in parts of Peshawar district have suffered by irrigation being cut off owing to a serious breach in the Kabul River Canal.

MR. CARSTAIRS, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, now at Home on leave, has resigned the Indian Civil Service.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND is now in Simla to confer with the Viceroy and Mr. Dane, Foreign Secretary, regarding the deadlock confronting the Tibetan Commission.

SIR WALTER LAWRENCE, the Viceroy's retiring Private Secretary, and Lady Lawrence, leave Simla on the 27th instant and sail from Bombay on the 31st instant by the new P. and O. steamer Moldavia.

WITH regard to the rumour that the lady nurse Miss Cowell had disappeared, we have it on the best authority says the "Madras Mail" that the story is "absurd" and that that lady's whereabouts are and have been well known to her friends.

WE understand that the question of the separation of judicial from executive functions, which the Viceroy in his Budget Speech last March promised to take up during the current year, is now before the Government of India.

WE understand that the Madras Industrial Exhibition Committee have set apart a sum for the purchase of suitable exhibits from poor traders and artisans who might otherwise not be in a position to send their articles to the Exhibition at their own cost, Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Moodelliar, Rao Bahadur Adinarayaniah, Mr. M. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. Thirumalayya Naidu and Mr. D. V. Hunumantha Rao have been specially deputed to decide on the class of exhibits to be purchased and the prices to be paid for the same.

USUALLY the United States universities present from five to seven—or even—more—colleges of liberal arts, engineering, law, medicine, agriculture, and the like, each leading to a degree. In recent years an effort has been made to bring the universities into immediate co-ordination with the high schools, making the grade schools, the high schools, and the university articulate into one symmetrical whole. The amount paid out in the United States per capita for higher education is thirty-five cents, while for Switzerland it is 21·8 cents; Great Britain, 21·7; Germany, 14·3; Belgium, 11·4; Austria, 11·3; Norway, 8·3; Hungary, 7·1; Italy, 7; Greece, 4·3; while Russia falls to 3·7 cents per capita, and Spain to 2·8 cents.

AUDIENCE WITH PIUS X.

PICTURESQUE SCENE IN THE VATICAN

[BY RANDOLPH BEDFORD

ROME looked very beautiful in the glare of the last day of August when I tried to secure an audience with Pius X.

My weapons of offence on the citadel of the Vatican were a cardinal, two consuls, and the principal of a mission. They thought that my object, if it were ever to be gained, could not be gained under a fortnight; but luck stood by me, and in a day and a half after landing in Rome came the invitation to the Vatican.

For a day of the waiting, writes Mr Randolph Bedford in the "Daily Express," I wandered about the Via Sacra, watching the work of the Government restoration of the Temple of Faustina; looking at gay cart-loads of contadini going through the arch of Constantine, and getting myself happily lost for five minutes at a time in the little streets by the Colosseum.

I had seen the master of the ceremonies in the morning, and in the afternoon I rang up the mediæval Vatican on a twentieth century telephone. At half-past two there came a smiling messenger with the notification of the audience, informing me also that I must wear either a uniform or evening dress.

The Place of St. Peter was very quiet. Except for the pleasant crashing of the two big fountains between the wings of the Piazza there was little sound; the wide, high stone stairs that mount from the Piazza to the cathedral lay white and empty under the sun; the great colonnade by the Vatican deserted; half the great door of the Vatican loggia open and on the loggia a few soldiers—the Pope's Carabinieri and the Pope's Swiss.

For so many centuries have the Swiss been soldiers of fortune, and for so many centuries were they fashionable as the bodyguards of kings, that now they are more than mere soldiery.

FAIR-HAIRED MOUNTAINEERS.

The faces of these fair-haired and munstached mountaineers look as strange in this Latin palace as their fine uniforms of slashed red black, and yellow are a necessary of the picture, for the dress of the Papal Guard was designed for the building by Michael Angelo, who had a perfect colour sense.

The captain of the Swiss Guard delivered me to a carabineer and the carabineer gave me to a smiling chamberlain in crimson—stockings and knee-breeches of crimson he wore, and over all a loose crimson coat fell to his knees.

I was conducted up many flights of long and wide marble stairs, surrounded by walls of precious coloured marbles, of bardiglio, paonazzo, and others, and before me through all this wonder in stone, the figure in crimson fitted upward. At every loggia a Swiss guard in slashed red, black, and yellow, all helmeted and halberded stood like a figure in stone or rather as a figure in a painting, for not even a Venetian mosaic could have simulated such glaring yet harmonious contrasts of colour.

At the eighth landing we came into day light on the colonnade of the highest floor of the Vatican, four storeys above the courtyard.

There were a few other stangers awaiting an audience besides two dignitaries of the church. Two of the strangers had brought rosaries and crucifix es to be blessed by his Holiness, and another had a handful of medals.

IN CREAM-COLOURED HABIT.

The great bell of the Vatican tolled the hour, and from the southern colonnade there advanced a dark, thin, furtive-looking secretary in the dress of a secular priest, and with him a figure in cream-coloured habit relieved by a band of lighter-coloured silk at the waist and in the waistband an ivory crucifix supporting a silver Christ. The cream-coloured robes swept to the marble pavement—the wearer advanced gravely to the little group that waited. It was his Holiness Pius X.

On his head a small skull-cap of the same stuff as his habit, and from its limited circle escaped a profusion of strong grey hair the grey hair of a strong, middle aged man.

His face is round and full—slightly lined, but very equable; his eyes kindly and with so much quiet humour in them tha they are not the eyes of an Italian, but are typically Irish. But the Irish are more Latin than Northern.

On the right cheek a rather prominent mole. This is fortunate for those lithographers and post-card-printers who cannot hope to produce a portrait true to expression, and must rely for recognition on some exaggeration of feature.

It is the face of a good, kindly, simple, strong, and modest man—clever also, but above all benignant. He walked to where I stood and the secretary stated what purported to be the Italian equivalent of my name.

"Signore Randolfo Bed-fodd, da Australia."

Pius X. extended his hand; the great papel jewel burning from the forefinger; it banded and almost covered the first and third fingers with its brilliance.

SHAKING HIS HAND.

I took the hand and shook it, at which the secretary looked surprised, but the Pope, flashing on me a quick, bird-like glance, and evidently then seeing that I was acting quite naturally, smiled kindly and returned the pressure.

"From Australia?"

"Yes, your Holiness."

"It is very far."

"Yes, your Holiness."

I began to ask a blessing for my friends, and had got as far as "Benedice" when he said:

"I bless you and your family."

I replied in a hurry to avoid sailing under false colours, "But, Santita, I am not a Roman Catholic."

"I bless you and your family all the same."

"I thank your Holiness. Although not a Roman Catholic I have many Catholic friends, and in Australia there is no religious intolerance, although it may be pretended."

He smiled slightly. Perhaps he knew of that attempted vote of censure proposed by a contemptible minority in the Commonwealth Parliament on Sir Edmund Barton because he has visited the late Pope.

"In these days the truer the religion the greater its tolerance for others," he said gravely.

"Your Holiness, I pray you give me your blessing for my Roman Catholic friends in Australia."

"I bless them all." In his action of benediction he included with a gesture the medals held by the stranger on my left hand.

"And I may take a message to them, your Holiness?"

He made a gesture of refusal, but still smiling very kindly, and the secretary drew his attention to the others who waited, and he passed on.

Then I turned and saw the others all kneeling. The secretary's surprise was explained.

The others favoured with an audience were so overwhelmed by the Pontiff's presence that they could not utter a word, but the kindliness of the great man put them all at their ease, and they kissed the papal ring with respectful fervour.

The Pope came back to me, extending his hand again, and this time, having my one aright, I kissed the great gem, but held his hand still.

"Your Holiness, the message for my friends."

His eyes were filled with an appreciation of the humour of the persistence, and we smiled at each other.

"The message Santita?"

But he was not to be drawn.

"My benediction upon all men," he said "Addio"

I released his hand.

"Addio, Santita!"

He went away with his secretary as quably as he had entered, including the people of the audience in a kindly smile as he disappeared at the corner of the colonnade.

There was little time for the wonders of the Vatican had I had the inclination. I have impressions only of a glimpse of cypress belts like unto those in the Garden of Foccaccio; of worn, summer-weary women kissing the foot of the bronze Saint Peter in the Cathedral, which bronze foot has been kissed into shapelessness by the lips of millions of Catholics who have long been dust; of one of my countrymen, a great eucalyptus from Australia growing joyously by a palace 800 years old; and of a cheery talk with Cardinal Moran and his secretary at the Irish College.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST.

THE OPENING OF KOREAN PORTS.

EMPEROR CONSULTING HIS FORTUNE-TELLER.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

A PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

Owing to the fears of war Lloyds' insurance rates to the Far East have been doubled since yesterday.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the War, Marine, and Foreign Ministers had a long conference with the Premier this afternoon.

Admiral Alexeieff is expected to go to St. Petersburg early in November, and the climax of the crisis may possibly be delayed thereby.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

The "Times'" correspondent at Seoul says that the British and Japanese Ministers are pressing Korea to open Yongampho, where Russia has a concession, as a Treaty port.

The Korean Foreign Minister is willing, but the Emperor secludes himself in the Palace, will consent to nothing, and consults his fortune-teller in every emergency.

The recent visit of a large Japanese squadron to Masaupho has disquieted him.

Reuter wiring from Yokohama states that a seven hours' conference of the members of the Cabinet and the elder statesmen took place to-day at Tokio.

The main subject of discussion was a compromise proposal of the Marquis Ito insisting on Russia's recognition of Chinese and Korean integrity but not insisting on the military evacuation of Manchuria.

After the conference the Marquis Ito, the Premier, and the Foreign Minister had a lengthy conversation.

THE ALASKA ARBITRATION.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

RAILWAY TO THE YUKON.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

During the debate on Alaska in the Canadian House of Commons, yesterday, Sir Wilfred Laurier observed that they might have made a mistake in supposing Canada's interests were safe in the hands of Lord Alverstone, but would not believe it until they had Lord Alverstone's reasoned opinion.

If Canada had refused to proceed after the Treaty was signed, the American flag would have flown over all the disputed territory or the Canadians would have had to fight for their rights.

Sir Wilfred Laurier announced that immediate steps will be taken to construct a railway to the Yukon.

THE UNIONIST FREE FOOD LEAGUE.

MANIFESTO AGAINST MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE PREMIER.

At the meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Unionist Free Food League held in London yesterday afternoon, the Duke of Devonshire was elected President.

The League has issued a manifesto condemning Mr. Chamberlain's proposals and expressing dissatisfaction at the indefinite nature of Mr. Balfour's policy.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS AT HOME.

REDUCED MINISTERIAL MAJORITIES

The Warwick and Leamington election resulted in the return of the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton by a majority of 190 votes over Mr. Berridge, the Liberal Candidate, who polled 2,493, while Mr. Lyttleton polled 2,689.

Mr. Arnold Forster has been re-elected for Belfast having polled 3,912 votes against Mr. Dempsey, the Nationalist candidate, who polled 3,671.

Lord Stanley has been re-elected for West Houghton unopposed.

[The series of bye-elections have been necessitated by the new Ministerial appointments. At the Warwick and Leamington election in 1900 the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton's majority over his Radical opponent, Mr. F. J. Mackinder, was 831, the voting being: Hon. Alfred Lyttleton 2,785, Mr. H. J. Mackinder 1,954. On the present occasion, with the fiscal question the prime factor in the contest, the Liberal poll has been largely increased and the Government candidate's figures reduced.

In 1900 and 1895 Mr. Arnold Forster was returned unopposed for West Belfast, and at the last contested election in 1892 had a majority of 839 over Mr. T. Sexton, the polling being: H. O. Arnold Forster (L. U.) 4,266; T. Sexton (A. P.) 3,427.

Lord Stanley who has been re-elected unopposed for West Houghton had a majority of 3,030 at the last general election.]

THE PHILIPPINES AND SILVER.

COINAGE SUSPENDED.

A commercial telegram received in Bombay states that advices have been received in London from Washington to the effect that the coinage of silver in the Philippines has been suspended.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

Sir Mortimer Durand succeeds the late Sir Michael Herbert as British Ambassador at Washington.

[Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, G. C. M. G., K. C. S. I. K. C. I. E., is the son of Major-General Sir Henry Durand. He was born in India in 1850, and was educated in England. He was called to the Bar, and in 1873 entered the Bengal Civil Service. He was Political Secretary to Sir Frederick Roberts in the Cabul Campaign of 1879. His experiences at that period were utilised by him in a novel, "Helen Trevelyan," which he published under the pseudonym of "John Roy." It was written during a long furlough which ill-health compelled him to take in England. In June, 1880, he became Private Secretary to the Viceroy of India, and five years later Secretary for the Foreign Department, where he exhibited a caution and sound judgment which induced his friends to count on his ability to negotiate with an able and suspicious monarch like the late Abdur Rahman Khan. In 1893 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Afghanistan. In 1894 he was appointed British Minister in Persia, and since 1900 has been Ambassador and Consul-General at Madrid.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.

"NEPTUNE" RUNS AMOK.

NELSON'S "VICTORY" DAMAGED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The old battleship Neptune was leaving Portsmouth to-day for Hamburg to be broken up when she broke loose from the tug and collided with a number of vessels, and finally rent a six-foot hole in the side of Nelson's flagship the Victory, which was kept afloat with difficulty, and ultimately towed into Doek.

The Neptune was then recaptured and proceeded on her voyage.

NEW TELEGRAPH TO THE BELUCH FRONTIER.

The telegraph line which is being constructed by the British Government from Kathan to the Perso-Beluchistan frontier, having three wires with iron posts, has been completed to Kirman. About 430 miles are still unfinished.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

A RESOLUTION OF CONFIDENCE.

The French Chamber, despite the vehement attacks on their religious policy and the socialist tendencies of the Government, has adopted, by 342 against 233, a Resolution approving the Ministry unreservedly.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR LECKY.

The death is announced of Professor Lecky.

[William Edward Hartpole Lecky, Conservative M.P. for Dublin University, author and historian, was born in the neighbourhood of Dublin on March 26, 1838. He was educated at Dr. Stackpoole's School, Kingstown; the Royal School, Armagh; and Trinity College, Dublin. He graduated in 1859, and took out his Divinity Testimonium in 1860. In 1863 he proceeded to Master's Degree, and in 1879 the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. His first prose work, published anonymously, was "The Religious Tendencies of the Age." In 1861 "The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland" appeared also anonymously. This was republished in 1871. "The History of the Rise and Spirit of Rationalism in Europe" was published in 1865, and it has gone through several editions. In 1869 appeared his "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne," and in 1878 the first two volumes of the "History of England in the Eighteenth Century" was published. The other volumes of the History appeared at intervals, and the great work was finished in 1890. All these works were translated into German, and some of them into other languages. In 1891 Mr. Lecky published a little volume of poems, which showed at once that the greatest living English prose writer had no small share of poetic talent. In 1896 he published "Democracy and Liberty," and in 1899 "The Way of Life" appeared.

Mr. Lecky at first intended to become a clergyman of the Irish Protestant Church, and in 1856 he published anonymously a little work on "Religious Questions," which breathed a very ardent spirit of Christian piety. He attended Divinity classes at Trinity; afterwards, however, he seems to have abandoned the idea of a clerical life, and in 1861 he published anonymously his 'Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland: Swift, Flood, Grattan, O'Connell." This work instantly established the reputation of the author, and is a wonderful production for so young a man. The essay on Swift is in literary form the best of the series; indeed, one of the best biographies in our language, conspicuous alike for the mingled brightness and sanity of its tone, two qualities to be found in all Mr. Lecky's works. The essay on O'Connell is marked by the strong pro-Irish tone which is another note of the writer, and if Mr. Lecky severely censures some of O'Connell's acts and words, he pays a glowing eulogy to the earnestness of his patriotism and the splendour of his talents. O'Connell's faith in Repeal, says Mr. Lecky, "was a belief that rose to fanaticism. The more I dwell upon the subject the more I am convinced of the splendour and originality of his genius and of the sterling character of his patriotism." The next few years were devoted by Mr. Lecky to the publication of his "Rationalism" and "European Morals," and it was not till 1878 that he appeared with the first volumes of the great work on which his reputation will for ever rest, "The History of the 18th Century," which was not completed until 1890. For Irishmen the most interesting part of this work is the very large portion of it which is devoted to the affairs of Ireland. Two great contemporary writers, Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Froude, had preached the doctrine that the misfortunes of Ireland were the rightful fate of a turbulent and sinful race, that the mistakes of English rulers of the country lay in their ever having relaxed the iron rule of the sword. Mr. Lecky took up a very different parable. The Irish part of his book is from first to last a plea for the Irish race, and a terrible condemnation of the wrongs done to Ireland. Going back to Elizabethan days he paints a fearful picture of the War of Extermination waged by her captains. He is equally severe on Cromwell's cruelties, and gives a lurid account of the slaughter at Drogheda. He traces to the Cromwellian settlement the subsequent agrarian troubles of Ireland. He does not spare the "cold and selfish" William, for making no real effort to withstand the Penal Code imposed on Ireland in the teeth of the solemn stipulation at Limerick. Finally, he lays bare, with an unsparing hand, the cruelty and corruption by which the Union was passed. The somewhat frigid tone of Mr. Lecky's historical style always warms in the chapters referring to Ireland, and there can be no doubt that the more generous attitude with which all parties in England have in recent years come to regard Ireland was produced in no small degree by his writings. Mr. Lecky was elected to Parliament as a Unionist member for Dublin University in 1895 on Mr. Plunkett being raised to the peerage. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1897.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24

The Austro-Russian reform scheme provides for Austro-Russian control over all branches of Macedonian administration for two years, and the appointment of two assessors, Russian and Austrian, respectively, to advise Hilmi Pasha.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

Signor Giolitti is forming a new Italian Cabinet.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 22nd.

THE VICEROY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR W. LAWRENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 24.

His Excellency the Viceroy has appointed Mr. J. J. Miller, Secretary, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to be his Private Secretary in succession to Sir W. Lawrence. Mr. Miller will take up the post when the Viceroy returns to Calcutta in December.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

General Egerton wires that the health of officers and British troops and followers is good and that of the native troops fair.

Small parties of the enemy have exchanged shots with scouts at Damot.

The Ekkas have commenced work. Plenty of rain has fallen in the Protectorate and some in Nogal and the Southern Hand.

THE VICEROY'S PERSIAN GULF TOUR

CALCUITA, OCTOBER 24.

The Viceroy has decided to allow no Press correspondents to accomp any him on his Persian Gulf tour, but arrangements will be presently made whereby such Indian papers as desire reports of Lord Curzon movements will be able to obtain them. An announcement on this subject will be made to the Press when the terms and conditions have been decided.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

There is no foundation for the statement that has appeared that the Viceroy will hold a durbar at Bagdad during his forthcoming tour to the Persian Gulf. His Excellency has never contemplated going to Bagdad nor would he be likly to hold a durbar on foreign soil.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF POONA.

PRESENTATION OF A WELCOME ADDRESS.

POONA, OCTOBER 25.

Dr. Bernard Beider Linden, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Poona, was presented with a welcome address from the Roman Catholics of Poona this afternoon in St. Patrick's Cathedral. A grand demonstration was held. The band of the East Lancashire was in attendance in the Church compound, and played a choice selection of music. At 5-30 the Bishop, accompanied by Fathers Maye and Zell, started in procession from the Bishop's house. In front of the church the Catholic parishioners were assembled. On the Bishop's arrival Captain Gordon Casserley, of the 20th Bombay Infantry, read an address, which said:—We welcome your Lordship's return with feelings of sincere pleasure. We hail it as an happy omen. Fortunate dispensation of Providence led to your meeting, on your arrival in Europe, with him whom the whole church now acclaims as its spiritual head and Father upon Earth. You had the happiness of knowing the great Pontiff who so recently laid down his terrestrial symbol of sovereignty to receive a far more glorious crown in Heaven. To you was granted the privilege of meeting in his own See of Venice him who now under the name of Pius Tenth claims us our fealty and love. You will see among this congregation many new faces, for in the regiments which recently come to Poona you will find many co-religionists. We owe to the generous assistance of our fellow Europeans in this station substantial addition to the funds for the benefit of our Cathedral.

The Lord Bishop said that it gave him great pleasure to acknowledge the many kind and loyal sentiments which are expressed. He thanked God for having vouchsafed him a safe and prosperous voyage to Rome. In Rome he had the great pleasure and privilege of seeing both his Holiness the late Pope and the present. His Lordship then blessed those present, the congregation kneeling.

MADRAS HARBOUR EXTENSION.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 24.

The earthwork in connection with the Madras harbour extension and improvement was commenced to-day. In the New Dockyard the first work was undertaken.

LORD AMPTHILL'S TOUR.

The programme of the Governor's next tour is published. His Excellency leaves Madras on the 25th proximo for Nellore and the Kistna-Godaveri District, returning on the 9th December.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 24.

Lieutant-Colonel Presgrave, Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma District, has one year's leave outside India.

Captain Boynon becomes Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, R. A., Punjab vice Captain Hardy vacating on promotion.

VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE AGRICULTURAL BANKS BILL.

STATEMENT BY SIR D. IBBETSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23.*

At the Viceroy's Legislative Council to-day Sir Denzil Ibbetson sketched the history of the Agricultural Banks' Bill and went on to explain its nature. He said: We have kept two cardinal objects in view in framing the present Bill. The first is simplicity. Some of the schemes which were laid before us were far too elaborate for the comprehension of the classes for whom they were intended, but who certainly could never have complied with their provisions. Simplicity is the first essential for success. The second is elasticity. Our aim has been to lay down merely the general outlines and to leave the details to be filled in gradually on the lines which the experience of failure or success and the natural development of the institutions may indicate as best suited to each part of the country. So far, therefore, as it deals with the constitution of the societies we have confined the provisions of our Bill to those general principles which we consider that all Co-operative Credit Societies should accept as the condition of being permitted to enjoy the advantages afforded by our special legislation. There are other matters in respect of which some guidance and some restriction will be necessary, but we have left them to be dealt with by the Local Governments in accordance with local needs in the exercise of the rule-making power which the Bill confers upon them. If the Bill passes into law we shall impress upon those Governments that simplicity and elasticity are as essential in the rules framed under the law as they are in the law itself, and that especially in the first instance and until further experience has been gained the regulative interference of Government should be limited strictly to essentials so as to leave their spontaneous growth unhampered. Experiment is as necessary within the Provinces as within the Empire.

OBJECT OR PROPOSED INSTITUTIONS.

Before turning to the actual provisions of the Bill it will be well to define as exactly as possible the precise nature of the institutions which we desire to create, and that we shall best do by defining the precise object with which we desire to create them. That object may perhaps be defined as the encouragement of individual thrift and of mutual co-operation among the members with a view to the utilisation of their combined credit by the aid of their intimate knowledge of one another's needs, capacities, and of the pressure of local public opinion. The main objects of our endeavours is to assist agricultural credit which presents a far more important and more difficult problem than does industrial credit, but we recognise that artisans employed on small pay and other persons of small means residing in towns may very properly be admitted to the benefits of our legislation. We, therefore, provide our two classes of societies:—Rural, which are composed of agriculturists (a term which is not intended to include the wealthy rent-receiver); and urban, which consists of artisans or other persons of limited means. Members of a rural society may live in a town; so also members of an urban society may live in a village, but it must be one single village, a condition which will exclude in practice all villages that are not sufficiently large to possess an urban character. In the case of both classes we provide that the members must be small men, for we are not legislating for capitalists; that they must be residents of the same neighbourhood, else the knowledge of one another which is to guide them in their operations will be wanting; that new members shall be admitted by election only thus securing that mutual confidence which is the only possible foundation of co-operation; that a man must be a member before he can borrow from the society, and must in that capacity have contributed to the funds of the society, since our basis is mutual co-operation; that money shall not be lent on mortgage so that the capital may be liquid and capable of ready realisation; that the interest in a society which may be held by a single member is to be limited in order to prevent an individual from obtaining the control; and that shares can be transferred subject only to certain restrictions which are intended to prevent speculation. We provide for a simple form of registration for compulsory dissolution subject to appeal to the local Government in order to meet the case of fraud or of bogus co-operative societies which may have obtained the benefits of the Act while not pursuing its objects and for liquidation under a simple procedure and subject to an appeal to the Civil Courts. In the case of

RURAL SOCIETIES

we further insist upon an unlimited liability as best suited to the agricultural classes to whom they are confined and most consonant with the mutual confidence which is to form their basis. We lay down that no profit is to be directly divided among the members since their object is not to make money but to assist one another, and any surplus that may accrue should either be carried to a reserve fund or applied to reducing the rate of interest upon loans, and we forbid a society to borrow money without sanction, for it would often be worth the while of a money-lender to risk his money in order to get a successful society into his power and so to rid himself of a rival. We prohibit pawn-broking since the basis of operations should be personal and not material security, but we allow agricultural produce to be received as security and in payment, and to be converted into money at any time by the society which will generally be in a position to get a better price for it than an indebted cultivator could obtain.

URBAN SOCIETIES.

In the case of Urban Societies we allow of limited liability, and the distribution of profits subject to the creation of a sufficient reserve fund, and we allow them to lend money to a rural society which is situated in the same district, and with the circumstances of which they have, therefore, the opportunity of being acquainted. Having thus provided for the constitution of our societies and regulated their operations we proceed to confer upon them certain privileges. We exempt the share or other interests of the members in the capital of a society from attachment for their private debts, thus encouraging thrift and giving stability to the operations of the societies, and from the necessity for an administration or a succession certificate. We give them a lien upon certain forms of property, when created or acquired by means of a loan from them until the loan is repaid, and we make an entry in the books of a society "prima facie" evidence in a suit to recover money due to it. We take powers for the Governor-General-in-Council to exempt societies and their operations from income-tax, stamp duties, and registration fees, and it is our intention to act upon those powers, at any rate in the first instance. Finally we provide for

COMPULSORY INSPECTION AND AUDIT

by a Government Officer in order to provide against mismanagement and fraud, to give members and the public confidence in the societies, and to justify the privileges which we confer upon them. We make Government advances recoverable as arrears of land revenue. We confer a wide rule making power upon the local Governments while indicating certain heads under which it will probably be advisable to exercise it, and we declare that the provisions of the Indian Companies Act shall not apply to societies registered under the new law. There are four points of some importance as to which the Bill is silent but which have been much discussed and with great diversity of opinion, and I may, perhaps, briefly indicate why our proposals include no provisions regarding them.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS MAY BE GRANTED.

The first is the objects with which these societies may make loans to their members. It has been strongly urged that no loans should be permitted except for productive expenditure, and especially that they should not be granted for such purpose as marriage and the like. We recognise that there is much to be said both for and against the proposal, but we have finally decided to reject it mainly on the ground that whatever restrictions might be imposed by law it would be impossible to enforce them, while their mere existence would encourage evasion and deceit. Moreover we are not without hope that the fact that a society refused to lend more than Rs. 50 to a member for a marriage as being as much as he can hope to repay may limit his expenditure to Rs. 50 instead of going to the money-lender for Rs. 100. In the second place it has been suggested that a summary procedure for recovery of debts should be placed at the disposal of these societies. It is true that the recovery of debt by civil suits is a tedious process, and that a society such as we are considering is perhaps best fitted of all agencies to conduct such a suit, but it is a serious matter to place our executive machinery at the disposal of a private creditor, and above all such artificial assistance would discourage the exercise of that vigilance and caution upon which these societies should depend for their security. With the local knowledge which will be at their command they should, if they conduct their affairs prudently, hardly ever need to have recourse to a court. Their strength should live in that knowledge and not in any special process of recovery. In re-making the section we have authorised the local Governments to provide for the settlement of disputes by arbitration if a society so wishes, and we do not propose to go further. In the third place we have been urged to prohibit compound interest. We have had no hesitation in rejecting this suggestion. Compound interest is

A DEVILISH ENGINE

in the hands of a creditor whose whole object is to involve his debtor in his meshes, but fairly used it is just enough, and the prompt recovery of debt is essential to the working of these societies. There is a danger that they may be too slack in dealing with their friends and neighbours, and compound interest will provide a useful stimulus to the debtor. In the fourth place we have been asked with the view of giving special encouragement to thrift to extend to mere deposits made by members with their societies the same exemption from attachment for debt for which we have provided in the case of contributions that have been merged in the capital funds of the Society, and the precedent of the Provident Societies has been quoted in support of the proposal. We do not admit the analogy. Provident funds are protected not for the benefit of the subscriber but because they form a provision for the widow and orphan, and we do not think thrift should be encouraged wholesale at the expense of the legitimate creditor. The exemption for which we have provided is confined within definite limits, and we do not propose to extend it.

Such, my Lord, are the outlines of the legislation which I am about to propose to the Council. But legislation is useful only as a basis of subsequent action, and the subject is of such great and general interest and importance that I think I shall be justified in asking the Council to bear with me a little longer while I briefly sketch in outline the action which we propose to take if our Bill becomes law. I have said that the whole matter is an experiment and that we shall have to gain our experience as we go. Under these circumstances it is essential to proceed gradually and with the greatest caution. We cannot hope to escape failures which will involve loss to individuals, and many failures would set back the cause which we have at heart, while a few societies will speedily find spontaneous imitators. If by a stroke of the pen I could cover the country to-morrow with a network of these societies I should decline to do so until we know more about the forms which will best suit the conditions with which we have to deal and that knowledge which only experience can teach us. On the other hand it is abundantly clear that no real advance will be made without the active encouragement and assistance of Government.

INITIAL EXPERIMENTS.

We propose therefore to ask the Local Governments to select a few places in each province in which to try the initial experiments. They should present some variety of conditions so as to afford a wide experience, and an important element in the choice will be the personal character of the District Officer and the degree in which he possesses the confidence of and exercises influence over the people. I shall explain presently how we propose to relieve the District Officer when the Societies have once been formed, but it is he who must give the first impulse. He must explain the new law and preach the new gospel, must select the places in which the experiment is most likely to succeed, and must suggest to the people that they should try it, putting it to them as in action to be taken not by Government but by themselves while explaining how far and in what way the Government is ready to help them. Indeed the active assistance and support of the District Officer will be necessary in every case until the new plant has taken a firm root, and is strong enough to stand alone, and the officer who is in immediate charge must work in constant consultation with him, but we do not propose to burden him with the detailed care of the societies.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRARS.

Honourable members will observe that the Bill provides for the appointment in each province of a registrar to whom somewhat extensive powers have been given. In order to secure that our legislation is not taken advantage of by bogus societies we propose that he should be a whole time officer specially selected for the work, and that to him should be entrusted the care and supervision of all the societies in his province. The advantage of concentrating this duty in a single pair of hands will be that the experience of all the societies will be placed at the disposal of each since by watching developments, under various conditions, the registrar will gain experience which will render him an invaluable adviser. He will know what succeeded in one place or failed in another, and will be in a position to point out defects and suggest remedies, and to prevent a repetition of mistakes. For the first few years at least he will be constantly going round visiting the societies and watching their progress, criticising and assisting them, but as a friendly adviser rather than an inspecting officer. As experience is accumulated and societies gain strength and are able to stand alone, and as their numbers multiply the dry nurse element will disappear from his duties which will become more purely official.

GOVERNMENT'S AID TO THE SOCIETIES.

I have only one more point to touch upon, the first question that will be asked, that has, indeed, been asked already, is what is Government going to do for these societies in the way of financial assistance. I have already said that we propose to exempt for the present their profits and operations from income tax, stamp duties, and registration fees. We shall also authorise them to open public accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank, and these measures will apply equally to urban and to rural societies. We propose to go no further. As to whether Government should contribute to the capital of the rural societies the most opposite and extreme views have been urged upon us. It has been suggested that we should finance them entirely, but such a procedure would be destructive of that thrift and co-operation and mutual self-help which it is our object to encourage. It has been proposed that the distribution of Government takavi advances should be entrusted to these societies, and I think it quite possible that some day we may be able to make use of those among them which have taken root and flourished, and which stand on a strong and independent basis of their own as valuable agencies for the purpose; but they must learn to swim before they are thrown into deep water, to take care of their own money before they are trusted with much of ours. To allow them to regard themselves mere agencies for the distribution and recovery of Government advances would wholly defeat the object of their creation. From the opposite point of view it has been argued that any financial assistance whatever from Government must obscure the co-operative principle and weaken the spirit of self-defence which we desire to foster, and it has been urged that Government should confine itself to sympathy and encouragement and moral support. To this it has been replied, and not without reason, that assistance thus restricted would be but cold comfort. We fully recognise the danger which is pointed out, and we propose so to limit our assistance to minimise that danger as far as possible by laying down that it must be preceded by and must depend in its amount upon a genuine subscription by the people themselves, but subject to these conditions we are prepared to give

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

as a start. We believe that such assistance will have a value beyond its mere use as capital on easy terms since it will be an earnest of the reality of the interest which Government takes in the matter, while the terms to which it will be subject will stimulate the thrift and self-help that are to be a condition precedent. We do not contemplate that our aid will always be needed both in the matter of detailed guidance and the provision of funds. We shall not feel that we have succeeded unless we eventually find ourselves able to withdraw, for as has been well said co-operation must be built up from the bottom and not from the top; but for the present we shall be prepared to advance money to rural societies in even fifteen of rupees subject to the condition that the total advance shall at no time exceed the total amount subscribed or deposited by the members of the society or a limit of Rs. 2,000 in the case of any single society. It may be said that the first condition will greatly restrict advances, but, at any rate, they will double the resources at the disposal of the society. During the first three years of the life of any society the advances will be

FREE OF INTEREST,

and will not be recoverable except in the case of a society being wound up, while after that period they will ordinarily bear interest at 4 per cent and will be recoverable in annual instalments not exceeding one-tenth of the total amount due. The registrar will have power to suspend payment of any instalment of the capital or payment of any interest that may be due, and such suspension will simply postpone the payment of the suspended instalment and of all subsequent instalments by one instalment period. Such, my Lord, are the outlines of the legislation which we propose and of the executive action which we intend to base upon it. I must crave the pardon of the Council for having trespassed on their patience, for having travelled somewhat outside the limits of my legislative brief, but the subject is one of such great and general interest that I have thought it well to lay our whole scheme so far as it has already been matured before the public. I believe that it would be hard to exaggrate either the importance or the difficulty of experiment upon which we are about to embark. I feel by no means certain of success, and if we do achieve success I do not expect to find in it a panacea for all the difficulties of the Indian cultivator, but I am convinced that if we can succeed in inducing him to combine with his fellows to utilise their collective credit for the benefit of each we shall have done a great deal to lessen those difficulties and to improve his condition. At any rate I hold it to be the bounden duty of Government to give the experiment a fair trial and to do all that lies in its power to make it successful. But it must be remembered that success or failure lies in other hands than ours. We can do nothing of ourselves; we can offer encouragement, advice, legal facilities, and executive and financial assistance. It is for the people to decide whether they will avail themselves of our offer.

(* Delayed in transmission.)

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET.

THE great, the overshadowing event of the week has of course been the sudden resignation of the Duke of Devonshire announced on the eve of the commencement of the Chamberlain Campaign. It says much for the predominance and force of the ex-Colonial Secretary that his deliverances at Glasgow and Greenock should not apparently have suffered any diminution in interest although at the time everybody was preoccupied with "the Duke's" retirement, and wondering what would be the next step in the downward course of the present enfeebled administration. Mr. Balfour whose nerves, as his peculiar letter to the Duke of Devonshire show, have been shattered by the excitement of the past three weeks is not having a good time of it just now. Both friends and enemies found nothing to praise in his management of his first great difficulty as Premier. But therein I think something less than justice is done to him. He is fond of a certain word—"dexterity," and who can deny that he himself is the most dexterous of men. Was it not dexterous to announce the resignations of Mr. Chamberlain at the same moment that he was obliged to make public the secession from his Government of Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Ritchie, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh—the bane and the antidote or perhaps should I say the antidote and the bane? And was not the same quality displayed in the simultaneous notification of the Duke's retirement and the new appointments? "In the excitement that will be caused by certain of my appointments" he might have argued the defection of the Duke may not prove so damaging as it would if it stood alone. I do not think that the effect was precisely that. The appointments with two exceptions were treated with absolute indifference and the thoughts of every one were centred on the crushing blow inflicted upon Mr. Balfour by the tardy withdrawal of his Lord President. The exceptions were of course Mr. Brodrick and Mr. Lyttelton. So much has been said about the former both in India and here that I need not enlarge upon the poor compliment paid to India by Mr. Brodrick's transfer from Pall Mall to Whitehall; but as a writer in a popular journal has remarked, "thank God we still have a Council of India to keep the new Secretary of State in order if he should feel inclined to exhibit the self-willed conduct that unless he is maligned has mainly contributed to his undoing at the War Office." As to Mr. Alfred Lyttelton he is what may seem a contradiction both a "Soul" and an athlete, and apart from the fact that he is related by marriage to the Prime Minister I know of no reason why he should have been considered suitable to fill the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. The practice of making a man a Secretary of State without his having served in a subordinate capacity is risky, as a somewhat recent example has shown.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN SCOTLAND.

At Glasgow Mr. Chamberlain spoke for an hour and three quarters, and is estimated to have used 108,000 words. At Greenock he occupied an hour and twenty minutes and managed to avoid any appreciable repetitions. From a rhetorical point of view we have had nothing like it since Gladstone's time, and even if Liberals are inclined to be a little incredulous, when Mr. Chamberlain claims to have started his campaign on non-party grounds, none but the very base deny that he sincerely believes his ideas are good for the Empire as a whole. Although his visit to Scotland has been a tremendous success from what, without offence I may call the showman's point of view, I cannot see any evidence that Mr. Chamberlain's arguments have brought him any notable converts. The "Standard" is as strongly opposed to the policy he advocates as ever, and the Unionist Free Fooders whose attitude immediately after the Sheffield speech seemed a little doubtful are now seemingly more aggressive than ever. As an indication of the attitude of the Liberal Unionists I may refer to Lord James of Hereford's letter published to-day. The Secretary of a local Unionist Club applied to Lord James for a subscription. "If I had received this request some six months ago, he writes, I probably should have willingly complied with it, but circumstances have occurred which cause me now to make inquiry before doing so. I am a sincere free-trader, equally opposed to a protective duty upon food imports, and to a reversal of the fiscal policy established in 1846. If the influence of your club is to be employed in supporting views contrary to the opinions thus held by me, I regret that I cannot with consistency assist it." Mr. Chamberlain after being at the Colonial Office for eight years ought to be better acquainted with Colonial feeling than most people; but how he can really expect that those Colonies which have not yet started manufactures on a considerable scale will agree never to endeavour to be more than grain-producing communities and that the others will immediately arrest their industrial development is a puzzle to me. This expectation in which he indulges is really even more strange than his continued silence in reference to India vis-a-vis his fiscal scheme.

MORLEY'S LIFE OF GLADSTONE.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE G. O. M.

It must be a great relief to newspaper readers to turn to-day from the flood of eloquence, or, perhaps, I should say, talk on the fiscal question with which we are almost overwhelmed, to the copious reviews of Mr. John Morley's Life of Gladstone which is out to-day. To the general reader there is nothing in these three rather fat volumes that will appeal more than the pages which for the first time in an authentic form describe the relations that existed between Mr Gladsone and the sovereign whose Minister he was for so many years. It has always been understood that during the later period of the great Englishman's public career those relations were not invariably of the most cordial character, and Mr. Morley's volumes confirm that impression. At one time the Queen seems to have been rather fond of Mr. Gladstone, and the splendid eulogy he passed at Manchester upon the Prince Consort at the time of the latter's death brought him from the Royal widow a letter "of passionate desolation" too sacred, says the biographer, to be put into print. Mr. Morley thinks that if Prince Albert had lived certain jars might have been avoided that made many difficulties for the Minister in later times. Who can tell? There are some who think that if the Prince Consort had lived there might have been "difficulties" of another kind, difficulties exceeding in importance those to which Mr. Morley refers. Notwithstanding the Queen's later antipathy to Mr. Gladstone, for which I am not saying she had not good reason, it must be admitted even by those to whom he was very much what Mr. Chamberlain is to-day to the average middle aged and elderly Radical, that the Liberal Statesman was very loyal—deferentially loyal—to the Throne, which as an institution owes some of its present popularity to him. It has sometimes been supposed that her dislike to him began with his Irish policy, but it began before that. His platform orations and generally the methods of his political campaigns with his exuberant enthusiasms were not at all to the liking of the Sovereign. Moreover she did not at all like his suggestion in 1871 that she should return to a fuller discharge of ceremonial duties. But the real commencement of the change in her feelings towards him seems to have been his recall of Sir Bartle Frere—a step she strongly resented. A little later there was trouble about the inclusion in the Cabinet of Sir Charles Dilke who had given offence by some political escapades in his Parliamentary novitiate, and, tell it not in Gath, about the advanced views expressed by Mr. Chamberlain in his speeches. About the same time a curious incident occurred which is explained in the following communication to the Queen:—"On the North Sea, September 15. Posted at Copenhagen, September 16, 1883.—Mr. Gladstone presents his humble apology for not having sought from your Majesty the usual gracious permission before setting foot on a foreign shore. He embarked on the 8th in a steamer of the Castles Company, under the auspices of Sir Donald Currie, with no more ambitious expectation than that of a cruise among the Western Isles. But, &c. &c. . . Mr. Gladstone humbly trusts that, under these circumstances, the omission may be excused." The Queen seems to have written in effect. "You are forgiven this time; but don't do it again." Here is his acknowledgement of the Royal pardon:—September 22, 1883.—"Mr. Gladstone presents his humble duty to your Majesty, and has to acknowledge your Majesty's letter of the 20th 'giving him full credit for not having reflected at the time' when he decided, as your Majesty believes, to extend his recent cruise to Norway and Sweden. He may humbly state that he had no desire or idea beyond a glance, if only for a few hours, at a little of the fine and peculiar scenery of Norway. But he is also responsible for having acquiesced in the proposal (which originated with Mr. Tennyson) to spend a day at Copenhagen, &c. &c, . . Mr. Gladstone ought perhaps to have foreseen that . . . his momentary and unpremeditated contact with the Sovereigns at Fredensborg would be denounced, or suspected of a mischievous design. He has, however, some consolation in finding that, in England, at least, such a suspicion appears to have been confined to two secondary journals, neither of which has ever found (so far as he is aware) in any act of his anything but guilt and folly. Thus, adopting to a great extent your Majesty's view, Mr. Gladstone can confirm your Majesty's belief that (with the exception of a sentence addressed to the King of the Hellenes singly respecting Bulgaria), there was on all hands an absolute silence in regard to public affairs. In spite of the friction, he notes with reference to his entrance upon office in 1886:—"The Queen was frank and free, and showed none of the 'armed neutrality,' which as far as I know, has been the best definition of her attitude in the more recent years to a Liberal Minister." When his Ministry ended its short life he had to go to Windsor again, "The Queen was in good spirits," he relates, "her manners altogether pleasant." The interview he describes as a "singular one," when regarded as the probable last word with the Sovereign after fifty-five years of political life and a good quarter of a century's service rendered to her in office." He recalls that on a closing audience in 1874 she said she felt sure he might be reckoned upon to support the Throne. "She did not say anything of the sort to-day." Another sentence may be quoted. "On the following day she wrote a letter making it evident that, so far as Ireland was concerned, she could not trust herself to say what she wanted to say." In the previous year, however, she had offered him an earldom which he declined in these terms:—"Mr. Gladstone offers his humble apology to your Majesty. It would not be easy for him to describe the feelings with which he has read your Majesty's generous, most generous letter. He prizes every word of it, for he is fully alive to all the circumstances which give it value. It will be a precious possession to him and to his children after him. All that could recommend an earldom to him, it already has given him. He remains, however, of the belief that he ought not to avail himself of this most gracious offer. Any service that he can render, if small, will, however, be greater in the House of Commons than in the House of Lords; and it has never formed part of his views to enter that historic chamber, although he does not share the feeling which led Sir R. Peel to put upon record what seemed a perpetual or almost a perpetual self-denying ordinance for his family." Coming to the closing scene here is a transcript from his diary for March 3, 1894:—"I must notice what, though slight, supplied the only interest in this, perhaps rather memorable audience, which closed a service that would reach to fifty-three years on September 3, when I was sworn Privy Councillor before the Queen at Claremont. When I came into the room, and came near to take the seat she has now for some time courteously commanded, I did think she was going to "break down." If I was not mistaken, at any rate she rallied herself, as I thought, by a prompt effort, and remained collected and at her ease. Then came the conversation, which may be called neither here nor there. Its only material feature was negative. There was not one syllable on the past, except a repetition, an emphatic repetition, of the thanks she had long ago amply rendered for what I had done—a service of no great merit—in the matter of the Duke of Coburg." In his letter of resignation he says:—"Mr. Gladstone presents his most humble duty to your Majesty. The close of the Session and the approach of a new one have offered Mr. Gladstone a suitable opportunity for considering the conditon of his sight and hearing both of them impaired in relation to his official obligations. As they now place serious and also growing obstacles in the way of the efficient discharge of those obligations the result has been that he has found it his duty humbly to tender to your Majesty his resignation of the high offices which your Majesty has been pleased to intrust to him. His desire to make this surrender is accompanied with a grateful sense of the condescending kindnesses which your Majesty has graciously shown him on so many occasions during the various periods for which he had the honour to serve your Majesty." The following is what Mr. Morley thinks is the last letter ever received by Mr. Gladstone from the Queen:—

WINDSOR CASTLE, MARCH 3, 1894.

Though the Queen has already accepted Mr. Gladstone's resignation and has taken leave of him, she does not like to leave his letter tendering his resignation unanswered. She, therefore, writes these few lines to say that she thinks that after so many years of arduous labour and responsibility he is right in wishing to be relieved of these arduous duties, and she trusts he will be able to enjoy peace and quiet with his excellent and devoted wife in health and happiness, and that his eye-sight may improve. The Queen would gladly have conferred a peerage on Mr. Gladstone but she knows he would not accept it.

THE SOVEREIGN AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The popular notion that the Sovereign in a limited monarchy like ours, sometimes though not quite correctly described as a republic under another name, is a mere figure-head doing little more than signing his or her name ought surely to be exploded by Mr. Morley's volume. As Mr. Harold Spender of the "Daily News," now a 16 page paper of greatly improved appearance, observes in his appreciation of the life that there is nothing more conspicuous in this book than the active part which the Queen played in political conciliation during her life. He instances that remarkable episode of 1884 when a collision occurred between the Liberals and the Conservative majority in the House of Lords over the Redistribution Bill. The round table conference which settled the difference seems to have been almost entirely the Queen's doing. I had almost forgotten to refer to the death of Chinese Gordon. The Queen expressed her opinions about that deplorable event in a plain spoken-telegram sent not in cypher as usual but "en clair," blaming Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

INDIA.

A glance at the index shows fourteen references to India, but most of these are short and relatively unimportant. In later years, certainly since the period of the Lytton Administration, Gladstone's thoughts do not seem to have been much concerned with India. Going back to 1858 Mr. Morley, I see, mentions the active interest taken by Gladstone in the various measures "some of them extremely singular proposed by Disraeli for the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. He had, writes Mr. Morley, much conversation with Mr. Bright on the difficult problem of "how to govern a people by a people." It was Mr. Gladstone who carried the clause providing that the Indian Army shall not be employed beyond the frontiers of India without the permission of Parliament.

MR. GLADSTONE AND EARL SPENCER.

Several misconceptions are cleared up by Mr. Morley's "magnum opus." Space prevents me from referring to-day to more than two. It was not Mr. Gladstone who prevented the Liberal party going to the country with the cry of "Down with the House of Lords," and it was not Mr. Gladstone who was responsible for the Liberal premiership being conferred upon Lord Rosebery. When Mr. Gladstone resigned, the Queen did not ask him to name his successor. If she had done so it was his intention as he had previously informed his colleagues to recommend her to send for Earl Spencer, who as I am writing is practically being acclaimed at a great Liberal gathering as the next Liberal Prime Minister. Of course one must make an important reservation, though it is hardly likely that if there proves to be a general wish on the part of the Liberals when they come in a few months later—if Mr. Chamberlain does not frustrate this expectation—his Majesty is not likely, I should imagine, to offer any objection. But in politics as in other things and perhaps more than in other things, there are wheels within wheel, and Lord Rosebery may not be quite so willing as some people suppose to efface himself.

"THE FIVE NATIONS."

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's new volume of "poems," "The Five Nations," published uniformly with the edition of the author's "Barrack Room Ballads," and "The Seven Seas," leaves his reputation as a "poet" where it was. There is no questioning the fact that by the perfect music of his verses and their vivid picturesqueness Mr. Kipling is a poet, and of remarkable originality. Nevertheless one always hesitates to call his "poems" poetry. His force is all expended on one monotonous string. He does marvels with it; but when it is all over you are always reminded of the Christy Minstrels "tour de force," on one string banjo, Joshua. Taking the new volume, "Sussex" is pure poetry, the production of a Christian gentleman and poet: and for that there is not a line in the whole book that is not instinct with poetic genius of the clearest and most incisive note. But there is no rising from harmony to harmony through all the compass of poetic emotion. "The diapason closing full in Man." It is all bumping and thumping, with the beat of a Titanic arm indeed, on one note; and that the note of jingo patriotism. It is all the shrieking, howling "the curse word and the swear" patriotism of "Mafeking Night." One at a time, as they were published in the periodic press, and the newspapers, the poems "fetched" every one of us. "The Absent Minded Beggar" was a humiliating performance for a man of genius, which of itself, one would suppose, made for perfect culture; and for nine days it carried us all off our legs; and no doubt it did good down among the dregs of the populace of this country, which Christianity has never reached save in the Corybantic guild of the Salvation Army. But when all of them are brought together in one volume, their inherent vulgarity (which even imbues the "Recessional") not only rapidly palls, but is felt to be appalling in its suggestion of the decay and degradation of the future of English poetry. Let any one take up a volume of Milton, or Dryden, or Pope, or of Crabbe, or Cowper, or Wordsworth, or again of Shelley, Keats, or Coleridge, and read any half dozen pages of them, and then turn to any half dozen consecutive pages of "The Five Nations" What a bathos it is; and that in spite of the poetic fire that burns at white heat in every word that Rudyard Kipling has ever uttered in his bizarre "singing robe." There is not a touch of deeper human feeling throughout the men of his "poems;" and when his patriotism is not the sheer swagger of the barracks, it is the sordid stuff at best of the Colonial Stores and the "produce brokers." The slang with which he interlards what he writes and the "My Gawd" and "O Gawd" with which he spices it are the outward and visible sign of the narrowness and meanness of the inward and invisible spirit animating and inspiring it. It is all poetry if you please, but desecrated to political pamphleteering on the bitterest party lines: and Mr. Kipling in these moods suggests, as to his picturesqueness, that is the dramatic pictures conjured up by his "poems," nothing so much as the Mr. Vince, who is dwelling so splendidly for Mr. Chamberlain—Mr. Vince on the Tripod of Apollo; and as to the music of his monotonous threnodies, well it is the very gramophone

OLLA PODRIDA.

Mr. N. B. Wagle having completed his studies in the manufacture and chemistsy of glass is now on his way back to India where he hopes to turn his experience to good account. His desire, I understand, is to establish glass works in Bengal, and as near as possible to some coalfield so as to have the advantage of cheap fuel. Mr Wagle's future efforts will be watched with much sympathy by his numerous friends in England and by all who are genuinely interested in the industrial development of India.

AUDIENCE WITH PIUS X.

(Concluded from page 4).

But for an hour after that audience I was observed by the meeting with the new Pope, who showed simplicity where I had expected magnificence, modesty where I had expected pomp, and human kindliness where I had looked for the conventional ceremonial of regal courts.

OUTSIDE THE WALLS.

I had directed the coachman to drive me outside the city walls, as there was yet an hour of daylight. It was a strange chance that took me along the Street of the Twentieth September through the Porta Pia, and by that memorial which I had never designed to see again.

It is the figure of the Golden Victory—winged, and bearing the laurel—the figure that seems to be flying from its granite column, sacred to "Rome Redeemed," and erected opposite the breach made in the wall in 1870 by those soldiers of Young Italy, agnostic of everything, believing only in themselves and the steel they bore. On the rebuilt wall are the names of fifty young Romans whe fell on September 20 thus commemorated; and on every-anniversary the Romans decorate the wall.

Above the bronze eagle on the pedestal is that inscription which is a direct negative to any hope of the re establishment of the temporal power of the papacy.

Here is the translation of the inscription:

"When to universal right
twice Roman-like asserted
the fates added the free conscience
of the new humanity
by this breach Italy re-entered Rome"

Temporal power is for ever gone, except in the sense that every sincere minister exercises by example a power over the lives as well as over the spiritual future of his flock. In this sense the temporal power of Pius X. will be great.

LORD CURZON'S VISIT TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE NAVAL ESCORT.

REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE L. ATKINSON-WILLES, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, who left Colombo at the beginning of this month in the cruiser Fox, for Singapore to attend the conference of Admirals, has arrived at Trincomalie after the conference, and will be back at Colombo on Friday afternoon, when he will go on board the flagship Hyacinth now in harbour. The Hyacinth as is known, was prevented from proceeding to Singapore owing to an accident in the engine-room. Some of the machinery broke down, and the repairs have now been completed by Messrs. Walker, Sons and Co., Ltd. She is now ready to put out to sea.

The cruiser Argonaut of 11 000 tons displacement, Capt. George H. Cherry, of the China Station, is expected to arrive here to-morrow to join the Hyacinth on her trip to Karachi, to escort Lord Curzon on his visit to the Persian Gulf in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, and the cruisers Perseus (Commander Edmund R. Pears), and the Pomone (Commander Harry Jones), are expected to arrive here on Thursday, also to accompany the flagship. The Perseus is coming from Madras, and the Pomone from the Maldives, where an ordinary visit has been paid. The squadron of five vessels will leave on Sunday morning for Bombay, which is expected to be reached on the 20th instant, en route to Karachi and the Persian Gulf.—"Times of Ceylon," October 20.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 9TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain E. Spicer, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English mails of the 9th October. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Elliott Mr and Mrs N L and 2 children	Morris Miss G
Laurie Miss	Desmond Miss A L
Morrison Mr G	Manners Miss H
White Mr and Mrs C F	Fairfax Miss H
Biden Mr S W	Hicks Miss
Donaldson Mr G	Richardson Miss G
Hamilton Mr W	Dotson Mr T
Fell Mr R G M	Penwarden Mr C
Hamilton Mr J	Johnston two Misses
Drummond Mr J	Rogeaux Mons
Howse Mr W J	Campbell Lieut
Sterling Major and Mrs and child	Whiteley Mr H
Cheyne Miss	Pinhey Mr H T
Jenkins Mr A	Broadhurst Mr B
Clarke Mr A W	Greaves Mr T
Scott Rev and Mrs A	Timmis Capt and Mrs
Watts Mr F W	Malone Mr G
Brown Mr A	Stephenson Rev H
Hodgart Mr	Pinhey Miss M
Palmer Mr H E	Dargan Capt
Billinghurst Mrs and infant	Tomkyns Mr A
Kennedy Miss	Wade Mrs and Miss
Bonnett Miss	Slade Mrs H and infant
Turnbull Mr J	Mann Mr
Wyley Mr G	Jackson Mr E L
Kendall Mr	Reynell Mr W
	Jamieson Rev and Mrs
	Dennis Mr A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Pearce Mr and Mrs Chas	Sewell Mr E J
Weir Mr P A	Kirkbride Mr J A
Campbell Capt	Muir Mr
Foreman Mr C T	Warren Hastings Mrs
O'Brien Mr and Mrs P H and inft	Hunter Miss R
Mackenzie Mrs	Moberley Miss
Goodeve Mr A	Thomson Capt and Mrs
Reuss Mr J L	Lang Mr
Wright Miss	Wakefield Mr
Moore Mr Thos	Stewart Lieut Shaw
Ferguson Mr D	Kirkwood Rev A
Henderson Mr and Mrs J and child	Slater Mr A
Payne Mr G E	Moller Mr E
Wood Mr W H	Levy Mr H A
Maxwell Major Hon and Mrs	Chambers Mr H
Bland Miss S	Alston Capt
Morris Mr H	Knox Major A R
McIntosh Mr L	Prince Hozoor Meerza
Farquhar Mr C G	Parry Mr T D
Elliott Mr A J	Chitale Mr V N
Lovell Capt A N	Atkinson Mr W
Bourdis Mr P L	Hunter Genl Sir A
Heath Major F W	Murray Capt Lord
Onslow Mrs W H	Smith Rev R E
Hodgart Mr J	Sutton Mr G F
Glasgow Major and Mrs W	Seymour Mr and Mrs L W and infant
Knapf Lieut P E	Bruce Mr A B
Robinson Major W A	Lee Mr W H
Graham Mr and Mrs G D	Bingham Brig Gen E
Pfeiffer Mr P	Moller Mr W
	Morrill Mr J

FROM BRINDISI.

Lohe Mr Gerhard	Wilson Mr C

FROM GIBRALTER.—Netto Lieut L S

FROM PORT SAID.—Georgacopulos Mr

FROM ADEN.

Bartholomew Capt	Coleridge Mr and Mrs
McArthy Private	Dias Mrs W E
Raymon Asst Surg	

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

THE QUESTION OF RETALIATION.

A QUESTION of the very greatest importance to India, in connection with the proposals for preferential tariffs, is that of the extent to which retaliation against Indian Trade is practicable or probable, in the event of England's entering into tariff war with other nations. As regards Russia the whip hand is certainly with India, since this country affords a market for over three crores of rupees worth of Russian kerosine oil which it could obtain, if need were, from America and Burma, while in return, Russia practically excludes Indian produce. The last official returns show that in 1901-02 only 21 lakhs worth of Indian goods found a market in Russia, the latter exacting the following heavy imposts: on raw cotton Rs. 10 per cwt.; on indigo Rs. 16 per cwt.; on raw jute Rs. 3 per cwt.; on tea 14 ans. per lb. As regards the United States India's position is a different one. The United States sell in India little over a crore worth of goods, the bulk being kerosine oil, with some cotton goods, iron and steel manufactures, and tobacco, but they afford a market for over eight crores worth of Indian produce. India's principal exports to the United States are jute and bags (4 crores) and hides (3 crores). These are no doubt essential as raw material for the American manufacturer and the American farmer, and the returns show no import duty upon them in consequence. They are, nevertheless, items upon which retaliation would be possible, though to attempt it might, in the long run, do more harm to the States than to India.

In the case of Germany the problem is more complicated. Germany buys annually ten crores worth of Indian produce and sells in India about three crores worth of her own goods. At first sight, therefore, it would seem that Germany is in the position of a good customer that India should, under no circumstances, quarrel with. This idea is quickly dispelled when the items which make up the bulk of the trade are examined. Germany's exports to India are almost exclusively such manufactured goods as hardware, piece-goods, glassware, liquor, steel and iron manufactures, sugar, woollen manufactures, paper, matches, and aniline and alizarine dyes, all of which India could easily obtain elsewhere. The only considerable exception is salt; but even this could easily be replaced by the Liverpool or the indigenous article. On the other hand almost all India's exports to Germany are raw produce which Germany requires for the supply of her factories. The principal are jute (2½ crores), raw cotten (one crore), and hides (1 crore), which appear to be admitted free for obvious reasons, and rice and seeds on which Germany, as it is, imposes high duties, viz., on rice Rs. 2-4-6 per cwt., on rape seeds Rs. Re. 1-14-6, on til and poppy seed Re. 0-12-3 per cwt., and on linseed Re. 0-4-6 per cwt.

France, Belgium, Austro-Hungary, and Italy are all very much in the same category as Germany. Their imports into India are all manufactured articles, and they take little but raw produce in return. The returns show that a considerable portion of this raw produce they admit free. There are, however, numerous exceptions. France, for example, has duties of Rs. 41 per cwt. on coffee, Rs. 62 per cwt. on pepper, Rs. 2 per cwt. on wheat, and Re. 0-14-6 on rice. Austo-Hungary charges Rs. 30 per cwt. on coffee, Re. 1-8 0 per cwt. on rice and Re. 0-12-2 per cwt. on rape seed. Italy has duties of 45 per ton on wheat, about Re. 1-8-0 per cwt. on seeds, and Re. 0-14-8 per cwt. on raw cotton.

Upon the whole it will be seen that the position of India, at least in regard to Europe, is an exceedingly strong one. India is the purchaser of some fourteen crores worth of foreign manufactured goods annually which it admits at the nominal duty of five per cent. Its exports to Europe, on the other hand, are almost entirely raw produce which is admitted on favourable terms only so far as it is required to feed the factories of the countries concerned. Coffee, which it exports in a finished state, is heavily taxed, and the same is true, as regards indigo and tea, in the case of Russia. India's exports largely exceed her imports as a whole. When raw materials, however, are excluded, as they must necessarily be in any calculation of the kind, since no country can, in the long run, afford to tax them, it will be seen that there is an enormous margin for profitable negotiation. There is no considerable country of Europe which does not sell to India more manufactured goods than it buys from her. There is no country which treats India as generously in the matter of duties as India has hitherto treated the rest of the world.

THE marked satisfactory effects of establishing a close time for deer in Ceylon, to which we had occasion to refer a few issues back, says the "Indian Field," are fully corroborated by Mr. Egerton Bracken, and English sportsman, who has recently terminated a successful shoot in the island. He mentions that, had it not been for the close time, he could have brought in two cart-loads of deer! We cannot sympathise with him in his implied disappointment, but the very observation should induce the authorities to strictly exact the limit of heads one shikari is permitted to acquire.

NOTES FROM SATARA.

THE last month has been full of incident, or it seems so to us who lead such quiet lives, writes our Satara correspondent. We have had a Gymkhana, a cricket match, and a Badminton tournament, to distract us, and a visit from H. E. the Governor and staff for our edification.

The latter event though of foremost importance must be dealt with last in point of time. Though in consequence of the number of our entertainments their exact order cannot but escape the memory, I think I am safe in saying that the Gymkhana came first. This was given by our sporting Collector. His charming wife gracefully did the honours of the tea table. The events were well contested. Major DeLisle, an old hand at the game, won the tent-pegging though the number of pegs taken in the tent by others was very creditable. This competition (the pegging outside) was made more interesting as the competitors had to clear a hurdle and pick up their spear. During the intervals in this event an exhibition in race riding was given by one gentleman on a fine spirited bay. The next event, the polo ball race, exemplified the fable of the hare and the tortoise. Major de Lisle and Mr. Crichton went off in fine style, and after a grand race missed the goal. Mr. Kinsman, on the other hand, having spent some time at the starting post owing to sundry "miscues," and having travelled at the rate of an S. M. R. express, eventually performed the needful with the sphere and carried off the prize.

The other events do not call for so much comment. Major DeLisle won the pigsticking; Mr. Rice the saddling race; and Mr. Atkins and Mr. Underhill the blindfold drawing competition. On the whole, I think every one spent a most enjoyable afternoon.

Our return match with the Union Club was not a success from our point of view. Our opponents went in first, and aided by our atrocious fielding compiled 99. Our innings calls for little comment. Three batsmen reached double figures: Captain Gore 42; Mr. Barlu, 21; and Mr. John, 11. The last 6 wickets fell for 11 runs and the total was 92. Tired by our reverse we took the field again, determined to win on the second innings, Alas; never came it as the Union Club far exceeded their first score, thanks to Messrs. Joshi and Kuber who both scored about 50. The first named unfortunately had to retire hurt. For us Mr. Crump was the most successful bowler, taking in all 10 wickets.

Our Badminton tournament was won by Mr. DeLisle and Mr. Atkins. The winners played well, but were very lucky in the final to meet Mrs. Parker and Mr. Crump who had played 5 sets consecutively.

The tit-bit of news is, of course, the visit of the Governor. His Excellency arrived quietly at about 9 a.m., and the first we saw of him was at the Municipal Hall where he received an address. For one brief but anxious moment the address seemed to be lost, but luckily this incident did not affect the nerves of the gentleman who read it. It was worth hearing, and we would have been sorry to miss any portion through undue haste on his part.

After this ceremony we all adjourned to the fort, where Captain Gore of the Connaught Rangers was "At Home." His hospitality was indeed welcome to the panting thirsty crowd who had essayed the steep incline. That evening Mrs. Atkins gave a dinner party to the seniors of the station and the juniors with the leading native gentlemen of Satara, and the native officers of the 103rd had the honour of an introduction to H. E. afterwards.

That his Excellency started for Mahableshwar next morning is known to all the world.

FOOD RINGS AND FOOD TAXATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before the question of Food Taxation can be properly understood by the leaders of public opinion in politics and the press, certain fundamental facts—(hitherto almost universally ignored)—should be grasped and considered carefully.

To save space, I select a single example—a simple one, sufficient however to direct attention to the essential points. This example is the fish supply which derives unusual importance, because fish is a never-failing home source of food supply from our own British shores, even in case of war.

In order that this matter may be fully understood, it should be remembered that which was called in old English "foresteal"—and later forestall)—meant to waylay, lie in wait, or ambush so as to intercept or cut off either a person or an animal.

Later forestall came to mean also to lie in wait and buy up victuals from the butchers, farmers, fishermen, and the like, before the food came to the markets or fairs, so as unduly to enhance the price of food to the consumer.

During the middle ages the technical offence of forestalling fresh food, etc., consisted in the fact that the forestealer bought food wholesale to sell it again wholesale within the trade, without acting as a distributor, or retailer, or breaker of bulk, or an assorter for the convenience of the Trade and the consumer.

The machinations and manipulations of "forestealing" food are well illustrated by the Fish Trade monopolists, who are historically known as The Billingsgate Ring." They are now termed middlemen market monopolists, who buy and sell exclusively wholesale within their trade, without distributing or retailing the food.

The Billingsgate Bummaree speculates and deals in fish by buying up wholesale large quantities of fish from the Billingsgate salesman, to sell the fish again wholesale in smaller lots or assorted quantities to smaller dealers within Billingsgate—of course, technically speaking, the Bummaree is a forestealer.

In Billingsgate since 1016, and continuously up-to-date, taxes or tolls on fish have been levied by the Corporation or City of London. In other words, as regards the Metropolitan Fish Supply and Fish Trade, the Corporation forbids Free Trade, Free Imports, and even Free Exports! (This means that on fish exported direct from Billingsgate the toll or tax is not returned.)

Further, the inadequate size of Billingsgate market compels the Corporation to charge excessive rents for fish stalls to its tenants, the Billingsgate Salesmen, etc., which is tantamount to an additional civic Tax on Fish. These ancient historical practices and policy of taxing food support and justify the Food Fiscal Fight now advocated by Mr. Chamberlain.

The colossal trade trusts of to-day are gigantic combinations of forestealers, especially those trusts—(practically monopolies)—which deal exclusively wholesale within their trade, without distributing or retailing their commodities direct to the consumer.

The Billingsgate Ring is probably the oldest and one of the most powerfully organised and developed trading Trusts in existence.

By artificially decreasing the supply, so as to enhance the price of fish, the Billingsgate Ring, has long been accused of wilfully destroying casting, or throwing away good wholesome fish, and of wilfully keeping back good wholesome fish till it becomes too decomposed or rotten for sale!

In fact, in 1759—(by 33 George II c. 27)—this offence was made punishable—(without bail)—with not less than one month's nor more than two months, hard labour in the House of Correction.—Yours, etc.,

J. LAWRENCE-HAMILTON, M.R.C.S.

30, Sussex Square, Brighton.

H. H. THE NIZAM has issued a Firman directing that houses washed away by the recent flood in the Moosee river are not to be rebuilt. Their owners are to be assigned a plot of ground for building purposes at a distance from the river and such as are too poor to build themselves houses will be given every possible help by Government.

REFORM IN THE BHATIA COMMUNITY.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION AT A CASTE MEETING.

BEFORE Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, was called on the case in which Messrs Chaturbhuj Morarji, Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey, Ramji Lukhmidas, Murarji Valji, Madhevji Thakersey, Walji Soonderji, Lalji Murarji, Murarji Anandji, Jivraj Dayal, Monji Kessowji, Chaturbhuj Shivji, Pragji Vundravan, and Vulubdas Canji, were charged with defamation at the instance of Mr. Valabdas Runchordas, Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. Velinker, instructed by Mr. Madhavji Virji appeared for the complainant; Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little & Co., appeared for the first accused, whose attendance was dispensed with; Mr. Raikes instructed by Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakil, of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., and Mr. Dastur, solicitor, represented the other accused.

Mr. Raikes renewed his application to exempt his clients from attendance in court for reasons that in the first place they were all old gentlemen and men of business, and their presence would not assist the court in any way.

The Magistrate said the first accused was granted an exemption because he had arranged to go on a pilgrimage, which he was allowed to do. He did not think that there were good grounds shown why the other accused should be granted the same indulgence.

Mr. Davar strongly opposed the application, stating that if the accused were exempted from attendance it would give the public an idea that as the accused were all well-to-do and wealthy men they were allowed to do as they liked, and the accused would in their turn say that, whereas the complainant was put to the inconvenience of attending the court they were free to attend it or not as they chose. It would be a wrong principle to allow such an exemption. If the accused chose to do certain things which had given rise to the case they had to thank themselves for their present position. They were all weathy men, and they did not do the business themselves, but they had a large number of men under them who generally attended to their work.

The Magistrate declined to grant the application.

Mr. Vullubdas Ranchordas, the complainant, who described himself as a merchant and commission agent, was then examined by Mr. Davar, and his evidence was much the same as the statements made in his information, and the opening address delivered by the learned counsel at the last hearing.

Mr. Raikes objected to Mr. Davar asking questions to the complainant about any of the meetings held by the community other than that of the 13th September. Counsel contended that they were not relevant to the question at issue.

The objection was overruled.

Mr. Davar: Give the names of those who you say kept intercourse with Mr. Liladhur, who has been put out of caste.

Mr. Raikes submitted that it was utterly irrelevant. If they went on like that they would not see the end of the case for months.

Mr. Davar said he proposed to give the names of those who had been observed to maintain social intercourse with Mr. Liladhur among whom were some of the relations and intimate friends of the accused. He also intended to prove that the accused had knowledge of that intercourse by their relations and friends, and yet they hoodwinked themselves, and purposely shut their eyes to it. He wanted to show that the action taken by the accused against his client was unjust and malicious. If they put his client out of caste they ought logically to have put the whole lot including their friends and relations out of caste for having kept social intercourse with Mr. Liladhur.

Mr. Raikes asked under what section of the Evidence Act his learned friend asked that question?

Mr. Davar asked under what section of the Act his learned friend objected to such a question.

After a lengthy argument the Magistrate allowed the question to be asked.

The complainant gave the names of twenty Bhatia gentlemen, who, he said, had social intercourse with Mr. Liladhur. The latter was a member of the Bhatia Mitra Mundal, where light refreshments were served. Complainant had taken a note of the names of those who partook of the refreshments with Mr. Liladhur at the club.

Witness, continuing, said the names he had given were the names of heads of families, and some of them were related to some of the accused. Not only the heads of families whose names he had given but also their children had been associating with witness. In the speech made by Mr Vithaldas at the meeting held to congratulate him he made a reference to the caste affairs. He said the language of witness's letter to the committee was very offensive, and that if he withdrew it something might be done. Witness replied that what he had stated was true, and that he would be prepared to prove it when the Mahajan met again. Witness then described the further conversations he had with Mr. Vithaldas. They met again at the "Mitra Mandal." Wau by Road, on a subsequent day. Mr. Vithaldas was in his carriage in the road near the Mandal, and decided to go into the building. Lights were therefore brought, and carpets were spread on the maidan, where they had a consultation for three quarters of an hour. Mr. Vithaldas asked witness to withdraw the letter as the committee had resolved to ex-communicate witness, and he thereupon asked witness's friends to try to persuade him. They separated eventually without coming to any arrangement.

Mr. Davar: If your Worship is tired, I am tired too and we might stop here. (A laugh.)

The Magistrate: Oh no, I must finish this witness. We must have one witness a day at least.

Witness, continuing, said a meeting of the Mahajun was advertised the following day.

Mr. Raikes objected to a question put by Mr. Davar.

Mr. Davar said his contention was that the Bhatia community was divided in opinion as to Liladhar's case, and that the accused had not even a majority on their side.

Mr. Raikes said if the witness thought he had a majority on his side, he must call his witnesses and must prove the majority to be in his favour.

Witness was then examined as to what occurred at the meeting of the Mahajan and which he had already described in his information.

Further inquiry was adjourned till 12 o'clock on Saturday the 7th proximo.

A TIBETAN SURVEY EXPEDITION.

RETURN OF THE PARTY.

THE Expedition to Tibet, under Captain Rawling and Lieutenant Hargreaves, which left Leh last May arrived in Kashmir territory on October 4th. The caravan which set out from Leh numbered 43 ponies, besides yaks, to carry grain for them. After crossing the Lanakla Pass the party struck due east intending to carry on the survey from where it was ended by Captain Deasy in 1896 at Lake Horpo Chho, Captain Rawling and Babu Ram Singh went south-west, leaving Lieutenant Hargreaves with the bulk of the baggage and 25 ponies to wait for some grain which was to be brought there on yaks. The men, who were to have brought grain, deserted, and a terrific blizzard raging for 8 days killed 18 of the 25 ponies. Lieutenant Hargreaves set out to meet Captain Rawling at a pre-arranged spot, and had great difficulty in getting the stores along with so few animals. Luckily a depot of grain had been buried by Captain Deasy in 1898, and the whereabouts being known this was dug up and the expedition after halting for a week started afresh into absolutely unexplored country. Triangulation was extended to longitude 85 degrees E. the highest latitude being 35 degrees 45 minutes 0 second, and the lowest 32 degrees 45 minutes 0 second. Many new salt and fresh water lakes were discovered, the largest having an area of 70 square miles. Nomads were met with and were quite friendly, but on nearing Thok Jalung, the expedition was stopped by a party of armed Tibetans. These men, though stopping the party from going to Thok Jalung or Rudok, were quite friendly, saying, they were glad to see Europeans in their country, but that orders by the Central Lhassa Government were very strick as to their exclusion. Much game was seen and bagged, Tibetan antelope existing in some parts in countless thousands. Wild yak, antelope, gazelle, burrel and wolf (besides small game) were the animals shot, the caravan having to depend on the rifle for meat.

IT is under contemplation by the Government of India to produce a Gazetteer of Persia, and the work will be entrusted to Lieutenant Lorimer, a young and rising Political Officer, with a growing reputation as an expert in frontier politics, who will probably accompany the Viceroy on his tour in the Persian Gulf.

IT has been proposed to form an Association of the Registered Medical Women practising in Bombay. Miss Meakin, M. B., B. S., London, will be pleased to welcome any Lady Medical Practitioner who would care to discuss the matter, at the Cama Hospital, Cruikshank Road, on Monday, November 2nd, from 5 to 6-30 p. m.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CAMPAIGN.

GREAT SPEECH AT GLASGOW.

NEW TAXES.

2s. a quarter (not more) on foreign corn.
Corresponding tax on flour.
5 per cent. on foreign meat.
5 per cent. on dairy produce.
10 per cent. on completely manufactured goods.

TAXES TO BE RELIEVED.

Three-quarters of duty off tea.
Half the sugar duty taken off.
Corresponding reduction on coffee and cocoa.
Preference to colonial wines and fruit.

DUTIES NOT CONTEMPLATED.

No tax on raw materials.
No tax on maize.
No tax on bacon.

Gain by new scheme......	£9,000,000
Loss by new scheme......	£2,800,000
Surplus for relief of existing food and other duties ...	£6,200,000

PROFIT AND LOSS.

	Individual Loss.	Gain.	Net Gains.
Labourer...	9½ farthing	18 farthings	18½ farthings
Artisan ...	10 farthings	19 farthings	9 farthings

GLASGOW, Tuesday Oct. 6.

The first shot has been fired in the big fight. Mr. Chamberlain has been to Glasgow, has seen, and, if appearances go for anything, has conquered. "Typical Glasgow weather." So said the worthy citizens as it pouted cats and dogs about six o'clock this afternoon. "Typical Glasgow weather." They seemed to take a reprehensible pride in their meteorological sins. But nothing damaged the enthusiasm of the braw Scots who came out of the mist from all parts to greet the statesman who knows his own mind. From half-past three this afternoon the audience has been trickling into St. Andrew's Hall. I arrived at six, two hours before the meeting commenced, and not a moment too soon either; and except for certain portions of the gallery it was filled with a seething but good-humoured crowd. We had been promised an organ recital, but the vocal cords of the chiels at the bottom of the hall were organs sufficient from the "Men of Harlecho to to "Scots Wha Hae," from "Auld Robin Gray" to "Good Old Jeff" and "Rule Britannia" they range, the organ chipping in as it could with amusing inaccuracy.

This is a typical Scottish meeting, merchants shipbuilders, miners from Lanark, shipwrights from Govan and Fairfield, crofters from Argyll. The hero of the evening has to put his views through the sieve of five thousand brains representative of the most logical, argumentative, pernickety people on earth. Will he do it? Glasgow is not with him yet. He will get the reception due to his magnificent genius and undaunted courage from a people which dearly loves a fighter."

But still we hear the "Noes" of conviction in th cheers which will greet the termination of his speech. First let us see how he is received in thee streets despite "Typical Glasgow weather." There is a big crowd in the station, and some hundreds of people in the streets as Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain drive away with Mr. Parker Smith, their host. The cheers roll after them, with here and there a "Boo," but it is incontestable that the town's welcome is of the heartiest. Now to the hall again. The long interval of waiting is over, the procession files in; of a sudden the slight erect figure is seen, the keen varmint face, eyeglass, orchid, sleek hair brush with the tradesmen's roll off the forehead, the perfectly fitting frockcoat. Then the great audience rose as one man. Then the hall was white as snow with fluttering handkerchiefs. Then the cheer pealed forth and rolled round and round the galleries, drowning the strident organ which was crashing out "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and the conquering hero stands impassive, with but a patch of scarlet flaming on either cheek to show him conscious that the great crisis of his life of success had begun. "He that loveth his life shall lose it; and he that hateth his life shall find it." The divine words sprang irresistibly to the mind as the man who had given up the office which, to quote his own words spoken with a strain of strong feeling, he was so proud to hold stood there facing his Armageddon.

The preliminaries were short and once again the cheering pealed out as Mr. Chamberlain rose to his feet to commence his speech. He lifted the controversy to the highest place. "What a great unprecedented thing is this Empire of ours. Is it not worth a sacrifice?" he inquired. And the audience by their cheers thundered, "Yes." But unless we meet the Colonies by getting in with their wishes we shall lose it. Genius capacity courage won it, Genius capacity courage alone can maintain it. Then a passage instinct with chivalrous earnestness on his relations with Mr. Balfour. Under no conditions will he enter into competition, direct or indirect with his leader and friend. Once more the audience rose at the speaker who repeated that phrase with insistence almost wearisome. "My friend" He is now no longer a Party leader, but a pioneer in advance of its army. "But if the army is attacked I go back to it." It was a fine passage instinct with loyalty fidelity, all the finer emotions of humanity and it won the heart of the audience, electrically responsive to emotions at once.

Then a trade argument to show the impossibility of letting things alone. The figures are familiar to the readers of the "St. James's Budget." Every Labour leader in the Colonies was a Portectionist; no workman who has lived out there for six months remains a Free Trader. Why should we believe intelligent men become idiots when they go to the Colonies? This is the parting of the ways. You have the chance now. Will you take it or will you not? I say authoritatively that the Colonies are prepared to meet us now. They will not surrender existing trades, but they will leave others which they have not yet started to us. With decent organisation the Empire may be entirely self-supporting. This was the note which touched the audience more nearly than any other. It is most noticeable that it is on Imperial not material grounds that Mr. Chamberlain is winning support.

After this we got to the pith of the speech. To give an effective preference to the Colonies you must tax food. Mr. Chamberlain said the words slowly, deliberately, boldly, pausing for an expression of opinion. It came—in cheers. There, now the murder is out, he commented in quiet tones, and then slipped into a quaint blunder, talking of "Taxing truth." No, he corrected himself, on need to tax truth; it's rare enough. Then we got to a sketch of the scheme and a most interseting balancing of the household budget of the woking class household. There is no gain and no loss, even if the consumer pays the whole of the duty; only, if we secure the whole of our Colonial trade in manufactured articles, there is work for three hundred thousand additional pairs of hands. There will be a deficit of nearly three millions on the readjusted food taxes, but a surplus of nine millions from the taxation of manufactured goods; and if I were the present Chancellor of the Exchequer—a little appeal to business feeling to which the audience were quick to respond—I should be very glad to have such a plum with which to remit other taxation which bears very hardly on certain classes—a hint that land is to find relief.

Thus to the peroration, spoken with deep feeling, with hand uplifted; a missionary of the Empire, so he described himself, gone out to serve a cause in which he believed with all his soul. The faith, the earnestness, the total absence of self-seeking sent a thrill through the vast audience, which rose electrically once more, and once more the snowstorm of handkerchief fluttered through the hall. The vote of thanks and of confidence in the Government was carried without a dissentions. I have been at many political meetings, but this was unique There was no partisanship. The speaker descended to no dialectical points, but he has conquered Glasgow, and Scotland lies in the hollow of Mr. Chamberlain's hand "He will sweep the country, was the opinion I heard more than once from lips not friendly to the man or his policy.

AN APPEAL TO THE WORKERS.

"IMPERIAL—NOT PAROCHIAL."

The second meeting of Mr. Chamberlain's great campaign—that at Greenock—had special features which differentiate it from the great triumph of Glasgow. In the first place it was local, not national. The audience were the men of the shipyards and sugar refineries—such of them as have survived foreign bounties. In the second place it was almost entirely a working-class audience. Sunday clothes cannot disguise the genuine man of his hands. There were old men who possibly remembered the 'forties and the traditions of the little loaf. Of them I should imagine many were hard to convince. Their memories are too vivid, and the appeal to their reason not yet sufficiently developed. Others were young men, and these were favourable, for they remember the destruction of the sugar refining industry by unfair foreign competition. Young or old, it was an audience any public speaker would delight—quick intelligent, attentive.

Before the arrival of Mr. Chamberlain the songs which beguiled the waiting interval were an interesting study to the sociologist.

Scots Wha Hae and Hearts of Oak met with little success, but the audience roared its refrain of A Jovial Monk am I, from La Poupee. Truly a starnge instance of sophistication. Was it intentional or unintentional humour which dictated the singing of hard times come again no more"? The audience were quick to seize its application; a short laugh sounded through the room and then they moaned the chorus with emphasis. So the time wore on till the hands of the clock pointed to five minutes to eight. The hall was choc-a-bloc with people. You could not have wedged in another man, and when I arrived there was a hopeless queue in the streets masshalled two and two, and extending for three hundred yards. At five minutes to eight an irresistible movement shook the crowd. It rose to its feet faced the gallery at the end of the hall, and cheered itself hoarse. A slight figure in grey was there, erect, facing the music. As the cheering at length subsided it made one graceful bow. The audience had been quick to spot the entry of Mrs. Chamberlain. I was a long way off, but I could see the glow in the dark eyes as the wife of the man of the hour acknowledged this tribute to the sway which her husband holds over the minds of his countrymen. Scarcely had Mr. Chamberlain taken her seat when the organ crashed out "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and the man of the hour himself entered. His reception yesterday at Glasgow was great; his receptionat Greenock was as sunlight to moonlight. The same snowstorm of handkerchiefs, etc., the same volleying thunder of cheers, but more prolonged, given with even more zest. These men of Greenock had read his speech. They were expressing not only admiration for the man, but confidence in his policy, and the knowledge of that fact was apparent in the speaker. Alert as ever, his bearing showed greater confidence. It was as if his success at Glasgow had taken a load off his mind.

The speech I need not detail. Mr. Chamberlain played on his audience as he would. Cool, calm argumentation, with scarcely a raising of its even tones. It was the voice of wisdom crying in the streets, and the audience took it in the spirit in which it was delivered. There was a white-haired workman not far in front of me who nodded his head with emphasis three times whenever a point went home. That nod was more expressive than Lord Burleigh's. There was also a youth, with the profile and colouring of a chestnut horse, who smiled, who frowned, who cheered, who was, in fact, as a hard swept by the hand of a skilful player

Mr. Chamberlain andressed himself largely to the question of relation, showing with remorseless logic how British industry was killed by unfair competition. He answered incontestably the question as to what he had done for his country, and he made frank confession of his conversion from the principle of free imports. When he spoke of the destruction of the sugar refining industry it might have been thought that his hold would have been the most potent on his audience. It was not so. This is the lesson of the Greenock meeting. It is the Imperial aspect of Mr. Chamberlain's policy which inspires enthusiasm. Every reference to the Colonies was cheered to the echo and it was equally apparent that this the greater part was in the speaker's mind also.

Mr. Chamberlain summed up the doctrine of the self-sufficiency of the Empire in a probably unconscious couplet:

There's nothing we want they cannot supply,
There's nothing we sell they cannot buy

Again and again he insisted, "The Colonies have made us an offer." This is a point to be remembered. According to Mr. Chamberlain, speaking with full official knowledge there is an offer. We are confronted with the problem of the Sibylline books and in regard to the policy of the big revolves his argument was, "Sugar refining agriculture, the silk industry, have been destroyed; iron, wool and cotton are threatened, How long will you stand it?"

The speech was not less great than that of yesterday It was delivered with the easy confidence of the man who knows he is winning. It lifted the controversy high above the level of party. But the point to be borne in mind is that the working men of Britain are approaching the position from the Imperial, not the parochial point of view. They care more keenly for Imperial unity than for anything else.

POINTS FROM THE SPEECH.

"I AM AN ADVOCATE OF PEACE AND FREE TRADE, BUT NOT OF PEACE AND FREE TRADE AT ANY PRICE."

"Retaliation" was the text of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, and we give below some of his leading points:—

Because you and I are in favour of retaliation let no one say that that is at all inconsistent with our having been Free Traders under totally different conditions.

It seems to me not the policy of a Radical or Liberal, but the policy of a rabid reactionary Tory, to say that when all the conditions had changed you should not change your policy too.

We are a great people, but I have never been able to believe that all the wisdom in the world was absolutely domiciled in this country

Has nothing changed in thirty years? Everything has changed.

The United States, Germany and France adopted tariffs to keep their home markets because they thought it was necessary for their own security and prosperity, and not from any want of friendship to us.

There may be something wrong in my constitution, but I never like being hit without striking back.

I am an advocate of peace and free-trade, but not of peace and free-trade as any price.

I am a free-trader, I want to have free exchange with all the nations of the world, but if they won't exchange with me then I am not a free-trader at any price.

We are losing both ways—we are losing our foreign markets, and the foreigners who shut us out invade our markets and take the work out of the hands of our wooking people.

It is unfair, and threatens most seriously the position of every manufacturer, and above all of every working-men means in this kingdom.

The loss of employment to working-men means more than loss of captial to any manufacturer

How do you account for the fact that all the great nations with exception who have adopted retaliation have prospered more than you have done?

I advise the Cobden Club to write their foreign members and see why all tariff countries prosper under a system which theCobdenClub declares would be ruinous to us.

I do not believe that all those foreign countries are wrong. I believe that they are better strategists than we have been.

I say to my fellow subjects and fellow countrymen. You are inconsistent, you are adopting a suicidal course.

You cannot keep your work at the present higher standard of living and pay, if at the same time you allow foreigners at a lower standard and lower rate of pay to send their goods freely in competition with yours.

"Ah, yes, but how cheap you are buying, says the Cobden Club. Yes, but think how that affects different classes in the community. Working-men cannot do without the work, and yet the work will go if it is not produced in this country.

If you have to accept starvation wages, if you have to give up the advantages you have obtained, your loaf may be as big as a mountain and as cheap as dirt, but you will be in the long run the greatest sufferer.

Foreigners are doing the work which should employ 333,000 British men, and are earning the wages that would support 1,500,000 British people.

If normal conditions and equal fairness had prevailed ten times as many men would have been employed in the sugar industry at Greenock at the present moment.

The argument of the free-importers is: Sugar has gone, let us not weep for it; jam and pickles remain.

You cannot teach men who have attained skill and efficiency in one trade skill and efficiency. another at a moment's notice.

Free imports destroyed agriculture, the greatest of all trades and industries of this country.

Sugar has gone, silk has gone, iron is threatened, wool is threatened, cotton will come. How long are you going to stand it?

One by one industries allow themselves to be led out to the slaughter.

The same causes which have destroyed some industries will be equally applicable to industries present prosperous when their turn comes.

You are warned by the past show some foresight as to the future.

We are told that foreigners will be angry with us? Has it come to that with Great Britain, It is a craven argument worthy of the Little Englander. The argument is absurd.

Are we to receive the orders of foreign countries with bated breath and whispering humbleness?

I do not belive in a tariff war, but if there were to be a war of tariffs we should not come out second best. Ours is the greatest market in the whole world.

We take from Germany twice as much as she take from us, from France three times as much, from the United States six times as much.

There is nothing we want the Colonies cannot supply, there is nothing we sell that they cannot buy

The British Empire is even greater than the United States.

Now is the time, the last time you can bind the Colonies closer to you.

Is Britain to be numbered among the decaying States? Or are we to take up a new youth as members of a great Empire which will continue for generation after generation the strength, the power and the glory of the British race?

FOREIGN OPINION ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN SCHEME.

Foreign opinion on Mr. Chamberlain's Glasgow speech, and the scheme formulated in it, is for the most part adverse, as might be expected in the circumstances.

The "Petite Republique" says that the great merit of Mr. Chamberlain's speech lay in its clearness and its completeness, and in the fact that it could be reduced to certain formulæ accesible to the most limited intelligence. The journal beleives in the success of Protectionism in Great Britain. "We cannot think," it says, "that the five per cent. duties proposed by Mr. Chamberlain would affect us to a perceptible degree, for our exports consist of luxuries mainly for the use of the well-to-do people who would not be concerned about a penny more or less on fruits, flowers, or vegetables. For the same reason the British workman will see no objection to these duties.

AN EXCITING POLITICAL WEEK.

NEW MINISTERS APPOINTED.

RESIGNATION OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE

THIS has been an exciting week in the world of politics, says a Home peper of Oct. 9. It opened with the announcement of the resignation of the Duke of Devonshire of his seat in the Cabinet in consequence of Mr. Balfour's Sheffield speech. On Tuesday morning the names of the new Cabinet Ministers were announced, and it was found that Mr. Austen Chamberlain, had been appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr H. O. Arnold Forster, Minister for War, Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for India, and Mr. Graham Murray, Secretary for Scotland.

On Tuesday Mr. Chamberlain began his great campaign at Glasgow in behalf of fiscal reform.

OUR YOUNG CABINET.

SOME CRITICISMS ON THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The list of the Cabinet as it appeared in Tuesday's papers has caused some surprise, and, as will be seen below is being subjected to a good deal of criticism. The most unexpected appointment is that of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton as Colonial Secretary, His name had not been mentioned in connection with the changes and there is reason to believe that it was only after Lord Milner's refusal of the position that the claims of Mr. Lyttelton were considered.

The vacancies have been filled up as follows:—

Chancellor of Exchequer...Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Colonial Secretary...........Mr. Alfred Lyttelton.
Secretary for India.........Mr. St. John Brodrick.
War Secretary ....Mr. H. O. Arnold Forster.
Scotch Secretary ....Mr. Graham Murray.
Postmaster-General.........Lord Stanley.

Some time ago, it may be remembered, we announced the appointments of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Arnold-Forster, and Mr. Brodrick to their respective new post and we gave Lord Stanley as the new Postmaster-General. Five offices, including the one vacated by the Duke of Devonshire, still remain to be filled, viz:—

Lord President of the Council | Financial Secretry to the Treasury
Lord Advocate of Scotland. | Secretary to the Admiralty.
Financial Secretary to the War Office.

Great surprise was caused in Warwick and Leamington by Mr. Lyttelton's acceptance of office, Although rumour had been busy for a long time that he was likely to receive promotion, there was no local expectation that he would go at one step into the Cabinet.

The "Times" says that there is some expectation that Lord Londonerry, President of the Board of Education, may feel compelled to follow the Duke into retirement.

The Exchange Telegraph Company states that Mr. Bonar Law, M.P., at present Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, is spoken of as a likely successor to Mr. A. D. Elliot as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

A MINISTRY OF YOUTH.

With the exception of Mr. Graham Murray, none of the new Ministers is yet fifty years of age. The reconstructed Cabinet is probably the youngest which has ever been called upon to serve the country, The ages of the members of the Cabinet are as follow:—

Mr. Balfour	55	Mr. G. Balfour	50
Lord Halsbury	78	Mr. W. H. Long	49
Mr. A. Chamberlain	40	Lord Ashbourne	66
Hon. A. Lyttelton	46	Mr. A. Graham Murray	54
Mr. A. Akers-Douglas	52	Lord Onslow	50
Marquess of Lansdowne	58	Lord Stanley	38
Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster	48	Mr. G. Wyndham	40
Mr. St. John Brodrick	47	Marquess of Londonderry	51
Earl of Selborne	44		

The average age of the new Cabinet is only fifty-one years.

MR. LYTTELTON ON RETALIATION.

Mr. Lyttelton has made only one pronouncement on the fiscal question. That was in July last, when he defended Mr. Chamberlain's action in bringing the subject forward, and said the poor man's budget must not be weighted, remarking that he would be especially sorry to add to the food bill. The Hon. A. Lyttelton did not anticipate additional taxation for the working classes, but readjustment. He contended, however, that the English Government must have a weapon of negotiation.

CABINET CRITICISMS.

VARIOUS VIEWS OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

It will be observed that the reconstruction of the Cabinet is in the direction of Lord Beaconsfield's dictum that a nation must be saved by youth.—"Times,"

It is not a catalogue which will arouse enthusiasm. . . The appointment of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton will be received, we are afraid, with blank amazement. All that is known of the new Colonial Secretary is to his credit. He belongs to the fien flaur of University culture. He is a member of a distingushed family, a famous athlete, a sound lawyer, a popular gentleman, with many friends, and an excellent reputation in poitics, in society, and in his profession. But why this agreeable, rising barrister, with no administrative experience and no cammanding position either in Parliament or even in the Law Courts, should suddenly be selected for one of the greatest offices, under the Crown and in the Empire, we have not the faintest idea.—"Standard."

It is impossible to fill Mr. Chamberlain's place; but in choosing a rising man of Mr. Lyttelton's promise rather than merely shifting a stock Cabinet Minister to the post, Mr. Balfour has done well. —"Express."

Mr. Balfour has taken several steps in the direction of efficiency, for the new Ministers are all comparatively young—a great advantage.—"Morning Post."

. . . Of the list of Under-Secretaries whom Mr. Balfour has been compelled to thrust into positions of first-class importance we will for the moment say no more than that it constitutes the most cynical and impudent defiance of public opinion in our generation,—"Daily News."

With Mr. Lyttelton at Downing-street and Lord Milner at Pretoria, there ought not to be, and there will not probably be, any interruption in the great work of reconstruction and regeneration which is proceeding slowly but certainly in that part of the Empire.—"Telegraph."

There were four pillars of the Liberal Unionist alliance with the Tories which was established in 1886. Of these, Mr. Bright has passed away, Of the others, Mr. Chamberlain has parted from Mr. Balfour in one direction; the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Goschen have broken with him in another. —"Chronicle."

One did not expect to find his Grace's political proboscis so thoroughly at home in the art of picking up pins instead of displaying more obviously elephantine accomplishments such as are in keeping with his habitual, and somewhat ponderous, procedure. The tone of acerbity in which Mr. Balfour has replied to his letter of resignation seems not unnatural in the circumstances. It is hard to find that you have struck a rock just as you are dropping anchor safe in port.—"Pall Mall."

There never was an operation in politics which met with so swift and ludicrous a catastrophe, or which, having failed in its purpose, is more completely exposed as a trick that failed.—"Westminster."

With regard to the sudden glory of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, we feel bound to proffer to him our deep regret that he should find himself, for the first time, in a second eleven, and under a captain who cannot play the game.—"Star."

The two highest offices of which Mr. Balfour could dispose have gone to holders whom six months ago no one would have dreamed of selecting for either.—"Manchester Guardian."

It cannot be said that the prospects of the reconstructed Government remaining in office even for a single Session look at all rosy.—"Irish Times."

Mr. Gladstone, deserted by some of his ablest lieutenants, was yet able to form a Government of great power and influence. Mr. Balfour, abandoned by one man of supreme ability and by two men of great influence and experience, finds himself quite at his wits' end to make a Cabinet,—"Freeman's Journal."

OPINION IN PARIS.

Paris, Tuesday.—The constitution of the new Cabinet has been received with marked misgivings in Paris, It is unhesitatingly denied that the appointment of the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton strengthens the position of the Government. and surprise and disappointment are expressed that it should have been made. Mr. Brodrick's appointment to the India Office likewise surprises and puzzles French opinion, after the criticisms which have been passed on his administration at the War Office Mr. Austen Chamberlain's activity and intelligence are recognised but it is hardly thought that he is qualified to perform the arduous duties of a Chancellor of the Exchequer. His appointment is interpreted as a victory for Mr. Chamberlain. The appointment of Mr. Arnold-Forster is the most favourably commented on, and he is generally considered to be the right man in the right place. That Lord Stanley will make an excellent Postmaster-General is the general impression, and Mr. Graham Murray is approved of as Secretary for Scotland.

The Duke of Devonshire's retirement has however created a profound impression in Paris, where his name and his career command great admiration. His departure is looked upon as depriving the new Cabinet of the essential elements of stability.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

THE DUKE'S RESIGNATION.

IMPORTANT EXCHANGE OF LETTERS WITH THE PREMIER.

The Duke of Devonshire has resigned, and the correspondence between his Grace and the Premier shows that the Duke decided to retire after Mr. Balfour's speech at Sheffield.

In the course of his letter to the Premier he said that since they last met he had an increasing doubt whether he had been well advised in consenting to separate himself from those of his colleagues whose resignations were tendered and accepted last month, but until some new development had taken place he had not thought it necessary to trouble Mr. Balfour with these doubts. The speech, however, which the Premier had delivered at Sheffield made it necessary for him finally and definitely to decide whether he was so far in agreement with him on the question of fiscal policy to make it possible, with satisfaction to himself or advantage to the community, to remain a member of the Government.

I was prepared by our discussions for your statement that you desired to obtain the sanction of the constituencies for a reversal of the doctrine that taxation should never be imposed except for purposes of revenue, and this is, no doubt, the principal and most definite statement in your speech.

But Mr. Balfour might remember that he (the Duke) told him that he thought it would be very difficult to make that statement the foundation of a great announcement of policy, inasmuch as he was not aware of any law or constitutional principle in which the doctrine was embodied.

I admit that you have succeeded in making this declaration the basis of a great political announcement, but, in my opinion, that announcement has been extended very far beyond the necessities of the case.

The Duke contends that it was not necessary to assert that the controversy of 1846 was of no interest whatever to us except from an historical point of view nor could he think it was necessary to assert that he (the Premier) desired to "reverse the fiscal tradition, to alter fundamentally the fiscal tradition which has prevailed during the last two generations." He had hoped to find in Mr. Balfour's speech a definite statement of adherence to the principles of free trade as the ordinary basis of our fiscal and commercial system and an equally definite repudiation of the principle of protection in the interest of our national industries. In their absence he could not help thinking that the declarations he had quoted could not fail to encourage the advocates of direct protection and discouraging those who like himself believed that their present system of free imports was on the whole the most advantageous to the country, although they did not contend that the principles on which it rested possessed any such authority or sanctity as to forbid any departure from it—for sufficient reasons. His Grace adds:—

I cannot adequately express the deep regret which I feel in separating myself from a Government with which I believe myself to be in sympathy on all other matters of public policy, or the anxiety with which I anticipate the wide division which I fear must result from the unexpected scope and strength of your declarations of yesterday in the ranks of Unionist party.

Mr. Balfour opens his reply to the Duke by saying that he received on Saturday afternoon from his Grace two telegrams in quick succession—the first asking how soon the Duke's resignation could be accepted and the second giving a full summary of the reasons which moved him to resign. He was not sure which of the communications surprised him most—the second, perhaps, on the whole.

It was on Wednesday, September 16 that you informed me of your resolve to remain in the Government.

That decision, the Premier says, was preceded by much confidential correspondence and conversation, and a decision arrived at after such preliminaries he had a right to consider final, "and final I certainly considered it." Accordingly he consulted the Duke on the best mode of filling up the vacancies in the Cabinet, "in the Government of which you were the most distinguished members."

You were good enough to express some weighty judgements on the delicate matters submitted to you. You even initiated proposals of your own, which I gladly accepted.

Their last communication, Mr. Balfour continues, was in a letter dictated during his journey to Sheffield. In less than forty-eight hours he received the telegrams of resignation. The Premier regards it as strange that the principal occasion of "this singular transformation" was his Sheffield speech. There was no doctrine contained in that speech which was not equally contained in his "Notes on Insular Free Trade" and his letter to Mr. Chamberlain.

With both, therefore, you were intimately acquainted during the whole fortnight in which you lent your countenance to the Government after the recent resignations.

The Premier supposes that it was some unintentional discrepancy between the written and the spoken words that drove the Duke to desert the Administration he had so long adorned. Not everyone could always be sure of finding on the spur of the moment the precise phrase. Until one o'clock on Saturday afternoon he had counted his Grace as a colleague in spirit as well as in name, and to such a one it would have seemed natural, he thought, to take the written rather than the spoken word as expressing the true meaning of the author, But after all where was the discrepancy? The Premier does not believe it exists.

Mr. Balfour says if there is anything certain it was that the declaration of policy made at Sheffield produced, and was destined still to produce, a greater harmony of opinion than had prevailed in the party since the fiscal question came to the front. Had the Duke resigned on September 15 or had he not resigned at all the healing effect would have suffered no interruption, but to resign now was to take the course most calculated to make yet harder the hard task of the peacemaker. There was no imaginable occasion on which he could have left without inflicting on the Administration serious loss, but he had in fact left it when in the opinion of their opponents its fortunes are at their lowest and its perplexities at its greatest.

I see no difficulty in successfully carrying out the policy which for a fortnight you were ready to accept, by the help of the Administration which for a fortnight you aided me to construct. On this point I feel no disquiet.

He could not, however, pretend to view with a like equanimity the loss of a colleague whose services to the Unionist party no Unionist could forget.

It is expected that Mr. Victor Cavendish will, after the action of the Duke of Devonshire, resign the office of treasurer of the Household. His free trade views (says the "Liverpool Post's" London correspondent) are even more pronounced than those of his uncle.

The "Times," in commenting on the Duke's resignation, suggest that "it is no longer easy for the Duke of Devonshire to acquiesce in any fundamental change in the opinions of a lifetime, while Mr. Balfour is still at a stage of greater elasticity, and has, moreover, been long accustomed to call these opinions in question, at least speculatively. In that difference we may probably find the cause real of a separation which, however painful, is more surprising by the mode than by the fact of its occurrence."

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 24.

Sunday.—Pressure still shows a tendency to increase but the changes have been small. It is still in defect in Upper India, North-East India, Burma, and South Peninsula, the largest deficiency occurring in Burma and in the east of the Bay, where the pressure is low and uniform. Moderately heavy rain has fallen in South Peninsula and few showers in Burma and the Deccan. Mysore has received 3½ inches, Mercara 3. Coimbatore and Madras, and Kurnool 2, and Salem, Bangalore, Masulipatam, and Nellore one inch. Conditions are practically unchanged. Rain will probably continue in South Peninsula and showers in South Deccan and Burma during the next 24 hours.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over the whole area the rise having been brisk to rapid in Sind, the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana, Cutch and at Saugor, Aurangabad, Bijapur, Secunderabad and Bellary. The barometer is from ·05 to ·09 of an inch below normal everywhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature variations are generally small. The maximum varied from 99° at Deesa to 84° at Belgaum and Colombo and the minmum from 76° at Negapatam to 56° at Aurangabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more less cloudy in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain between two and three inches has fallen at Bijapur, Calicut and Cochin, about an inch and three quarters at Colombo, about an inch and half at Bellary, nearly an inch at Secunderbad and a light to moderate showers at Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam.

Weather.—Cold weather conditions are gradually setting in.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

HOME.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE Government has been reconstructed with Mr. Austen Chamberlain as Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Secretary for the Colonies: Mr. Arnold-Forster, Secretary for War; Mr. Brodrick, Secretary for India; Mr. Graham Murray, Secretary for Scotland; and Lord Stanley Postmaster-General. The Duke of Devonshire has resigned the office of Lord President of the Council, owing to Mr. Balfour's Sheffield speech. The Prime Minister, in replying to the Duke's letter, says he thinks that this resignation gives him just occasion of complaint.

The Conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations opened at Sheffield on the 1st. A resolution declaring for a reconsideration of our fiscal system and for securing fiscal freedom in the country's negotiations with foreign countries, was proposed, Mr. Chaplin moved a rider approving of any practical scheme that would tend to promote closer political and commercial union with the Colonies. The debate was adjourned.

Mr. Balfour addressed a great meeting at Sheffield that evening. The tariff reforms of 60 years ago, he said, were necessary, but circumstances had changed and the facts could not be ignored. He knew of no cure, but he recommended a palliative. A tax on food was not within practical politics, but the country ought to resume the power of negotiating. We publish the speech in full.

The Conference next day adopted the resolution on fiscal policy, Mr. Chaplin's rider being withdrawn. Mr. Balfour was present in the afternoon at a luncheon given to the Conservative agents, and announced with regret that Lord Milner had declined the Colonial Secretaryship as there were problems of great difficulty to be dealt with in South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain opened his campaign on the 6th by a speech in Glasgow. Our trade, he said, had been practically stagnant for 30 years and its character had changed. We were exporting less manufactured goods, and importing more. We should ask the Colonies to let us supply them with the products of industries not yet created there. The Colonies for a moderate preference would give us substantial advantages, and we should capture 26 millions of foreign trade to out Colonies. That would mean subsistence for nearly four millions of our population. He did not propose any tax on raw material, but a two shilling duty on foreign corn (not on maize), a corresponding tax on foreign flour; a 5 per cent. duty on foreign meat and dairy produce, except bacon; a substantial preference to colonial wine and fruit, and the remission of three-quarters of the duty on tea and half that on sugar, with a corresponding reduction of coffee and cocoa. The loss to the Exchequer would be £2,800,000 per annum, but he proposed to get back that and more by retaliation or reciprocity. A 10 per cent tax on foreign manufactures would yield nine millions which might be used for further reduction of the food and other taxes.—Mr. Chamberlain addressed a great meeting at Greenock on Wednesday, with reference to retaliation.—Sir W. Harcourt says he will spare no exertion to aid in defeating the attempt to undermine our fiscal system.—Lord Brassey speaking at Hastings said there were better means of helping to develop our Colonies than the taxation of food supplies.—Mr. S. Storey has resigned the chairmanship of the Northern Liberal Federation as he favours retaliation.—The president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris strongly supports Mr. Chamberlain's scheme.

Alaska Boundary Tribunal.—The Solicitor-General concluded his speech for Great Britain on the 2nd, and Mr. J. M. Dickenson began the closing speech for the United States.

Earl Howe has been appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Queen.

Ecclesiastical.—The Bishop Suffragan of Coventry has been apointed Bishop of Manchester.—The Baptist Union at Derby on the 7th, passed a resolution approving of the passive resistance movement—Mr. W. S. Nicholson has given £30,000 to the Winchester Diocesan Clergy Sustentation Fund.

Ireland.—Captain Reeve's large estate in Roscommon has been sold to the tenants at 19 years' purchase.—Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, whose seat in North Leitrim became vacant through bankruptcy, was re-elected without opposion on Saturday.—Evictions on the de Freyne estate have been resumed.—The Report to the Board of Trade on the Ballymote collision states that the working arrangements of the Midland Great Western Railway there are very unsatisfactory and dangerous.

Labour.—The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has approved a scheme of federation with the associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

Naval and Military.—Sir A Hunter without recanting his opinion regarding the shooting of the naval guns at Ladysmith, has withdrawn certain expressions which he used, and rear-Admiral Lambton has expressed regret for his personal remark about Sir A. H. Hunter.—The decision of the Small Arms Committee not to add a wind-gauge to the back sight of the new service rifle has been reversed at Lord Roberts's instance,—The cruiser Carnarvon was launched at Govan on the 7th.

Theatres.—At the Adelphi on the 5th Signora Duse opened a Season with La Gioconda.—A new comic opera, Dolly Varden, with words by Mr. Stanislaus Stange and music by Mr. Julian Edwards is being played at the Avenue.

The Dairy Show is being held at the Agricultural-Hall and the general meeting of the Dairy Farmers' Association was held on the 7th.

The Lizard Light has been replaced by a single electric light said to be the most powerful in the world, showing a flash every five seconds.

The North-Eastern Railway Company have decided to spend £520,000 on a colossal goods siding at Northallerton, with 500 houses for the workmen.

The Turf.—At Newmarket last week the Jockey Club Stakes were won by Mr. W. Bass's Sceptre, Rock Sand being second.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal Senate has rejected a resolution of the House of Representatives for a joint sitting to select a site for the capital.—The Federal Minister of Trade says that the Navigation Bill will be one of the first measures submitted to Parliament if the Government is successful at the election. A scheme of labour arbitration will also be introduced.—The Victorian Budget shows a surplus of £194,000 and an estimated surplus for the current year of £230,000.—In Western Australia the surplus is £321,659 and a small surplus is anticipated for this year.

Canada.—Supplementary estimates bring the total for the present fiscal year up to dollars 67,900,837, being an increase of over dollars 8,000,000. The British Columbia elections have resulted in the return of 22 Conservatives, 17 Liberals, two Socialists, and one Labour candidate.

Hong-kong.—A proposal for an inquiry with a view to the establishment of a gold standard has been rejected by the Colonial Office.

Somaliland.—It is expected that a forward movement against the Mullah will be undertaken before the end of the month.

South Africa.—Our Johannesburg Correspondent says that the exaggerated views taken in London of the financial and industrial situation in the Transvaal are held to be quite without justification.—Mr. Skinner's report on his visit to the Far East favours Chinese labour for the Rand.—The revenue of Orange River Colony for the past financial year was £1,770,000 and the expenditure £1,524,000.

West Africa.—The first train into Kumassi arrived on the 1st inst.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Honourable Artillery Company's delegation arrived at Boston on the 2nd, and had a most cordial reception. At a banquet on the 5th. Senator Hoar proposed in most friendly language the toast of "Old Mother England," and gave expression to sentiments of the utmost friendliness and good will. The visitors were entertained in New York on the 7th.

FOREIGN.

France and Russia.—Prince Mestchersky says in the Grazhdanin that the alliance with France will shortly meet the fate of every alliance between a Christian State and a Government of cannibals.

Morocco.—Our Tangier Correspondent learns that by agreement with the other Powers, France will guarantee the maintenance of the "status quo" in Morocco.—Our Paris Correspondent, however, states that the pourparlers between Britain and France on this subject came to a standstill on the outbreak of the British Ministerial crisis.

Russia.—A Paris journal publishes revolutionary manifestoes addressed recently to the Russian army. —A certain M. Begobrazoff is said to have obtained great favour with the Tsar, and to have been the chief factor in the recent changes in the Ministry.—Our Russian Correspondents give details of a trial of 23 Socialists by Court-martial at Taganrog for participating in a strike demonstration.

Servia.—A new Cabinet has been formed with General Gruitch as Premier.

The Far East—The Russians are said to be erecting forts at Yongampho, though the Korean Government refuses to grant them a lease.—A report that Japanese troops have embarked for Korea is thought to be due to the annual despatch of reliefs for the military guards on the Korean telegraph lines.

The Persian Gulf.—Lord Curzon's intention to visit the British protectorates on the Persian Gulf has made a considerable impression in St. Petersburg.

Turkey.—The identical Note sent to Bulgaria and Turkey by Austria and Russia states that the intend to institute a "more efficacious mode of control" in connexion with Macedonian reforms. It is understood that the two Powers will insist on serious guarantees for the execution of reforms, and it is even asserted that they have decided to establish some sort of European control. This is believed to be largely due to British action. The two Powers have warned Bulgaria that if she does not loyally contribute to the work of pacification she will be exposed to the most cruel disasters.—Fighting is reported at various points.—Bulgaria has proposed to Turkey that the troops of both shall be withdrawn from the frontier, and has offered to demobilise a battalion for every two battalions demobilised by Turkey.

Venezuela.—The Arbitration Tribunal held its first sitting at The Hague on October 1, and on the 2nd decided that minutes, decisions, and awards should be in English and French. The French representative presented the conclusions of all the interested Powers, except Britain, Germany, and Italy. These were opposed by Great Britain and Italy. On the 3rd, Mr. McVeagh began an address on behalf of Venezuela.

West Africa.—The Duc de Morny is preparing to open up a tract of 800,000 square miles between Morocco and Senegambia.

Obituary.—Admiral Sir A. Buller; General W. C. E. Napier; Lieutenant-General H. J. Buchanan; Colonel J. W. F. Sandwith; Lady Macpherson; Senator Farwell, of Chicago.—"Times."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—OCTOBER 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt A K Hudson 17th B Lancers
Mr C G Bayne B Cov
Mr E A Gait B Cov
Mr C G Denne B
Mr W C Gleeson B
Mr C H Hill B
Mr C Pratt B
Mr R H Shipley M Cov
Mr G W Hatch Bo Cov
Mr R P Barrow Bo Cov
Mr W P Kess Bo
Lieut A J P Coke 2nd P Cav
Lieut H C McWatters 32nd P I
Lieut E F Holland 1st 39th Garhwalis
Lieut C D Hitchins Supply and Transport Corps
Lieut A J Ross R E Sappers and Miners
Lieut M W Farewell R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut T S Cox 16th B Lancers 3 mo M C
Vet Lieut J Farmer B 3 days' furl
Mr W H Cobb B Cov 4 mo furl
Mr H F E B Foster B Cov 1 mo M C
Mr E F L Winter B Cov 3 mo M C
Mr F S Tabor B Cov 2 mo and 5 days' furl
Mr C L Alexander B Cov 3 days' extraordinary leave
Mr J C Shields B 10 mo furl
Mr J McD Harman B furl to Sept 11, 1904
Mr L E Mansfield B 2 mo M C
Mr J Rivett-Carnac B 3 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr T A L Scott O'Connor B privilege leave commuted to furl on M C and extended 3 mo
Major G N Arbuthnot 3rd M Lancers 1 mo M C
Mr R C C Carr M Cov 4 mo furl
Mr J H Bakewell M 2 week's furl
Lieut Col J P Barry I M S Bo furl to Feb 19, 1904
Major H T Brown I A 2 mo M C
Capt H W Berthon I A 2 mo M C
Capt A L Longhurst 2 10th Goorkha Rifles 2 mo M C
Lieut T Mathew 2nd Inf Hyd Cont 6 mo M C
Second Lieut C O Hay attached Oxford Light Inf 1 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut Col W Coates I M S B
Lieut Col F G Atkinson 17th B Lancers
Major C Archer B
Capt E M Hughes 14th B Lancers
Capt L Rogers I M S, B
Capt C J Robertson Milne I M S, B
Capt G Lubbock R E, B
Capt B O Roe B
Lieut G A Jamieson 18th B Lancers
Vet Lieut J Farmer B
Mr S H Fremantle B Cov
Mr H C Streatfeild B Cov
Mr C C T Chapman B Cov
Mr S R Hignell B Cov
Mr H Walmsley B Cov
Mr R E Hamblin B Cov
Mr T Millar B Cov
Mr I G J Hamilton B
Mr E P O'Connor B
Mr W G Davie B
Mr H L Cleaver B
Mr G W Stanyon B
Mr J C Hewett B
Mr J J Henderson B
Major W Molesworth I M S, M
Mr J H Bakewell M
Mr A A Hall M
Mr C B Cotterell M
Mr A P Russell M
Major H C Arnim I M S, Bo
Capt C H C Grace, 5th Bo Light Inf
Mr G C Whitworth Bo Cov
Mr J Stanford Bo
Mr H Crawford Bo
Lieut-Col J G Ramsay 24th P I
Capt T R Maclachlan 40th P I
Lieut D C Crombie 3rd P Cav
Lieut Col W J Newell 8th Rajputs
Lieut Col A L M Turner R A Indian Ordnance Dept
Capt C Vickers 13th Rajputs
Capt C Codrington I A
Capt W O'S Murphy I M S
Capt J Muscroft 2 1st Goorkha Rifles
Commander A W McArthur R I M
Nursing Sister Miss L Tanner Q A M N S I

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	6	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	0	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	2	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	10	10	85
Same date last year	18	15	102

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	3	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	8	3	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	1	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada		1	11
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	10	9	71
Total plague deaths to date	263,375	215,432	
Same date last year	33	22	93

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

On Saturday plague prophylactic was issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, as under:—Bassim, 204 doses; and Khurda (Mhow), 353 doses.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 26TH OCTOBER.

3-30 p.m.—100 yards Flat Race (Heats) (School Boys under 14 years.)
3-40 „ —100 yards Flat Race (Heats) (All Comers.)
3-50 „ —220 yards Flat Race (Heats) (Native Soldiers.)
4-0 „ —120 yards Hurdle Race (Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.)
4-5 „ —½ mile Flat Race (All Comers).
4-15 „ —1 mile Bicycle Race (Handicap) (All Amateurs.)
4-25 „ —½ mile Flat Race (Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana).
4-35 „ —Sack Race (School Boys under 14 years.)
4-40 „ —½ mile Steeplechase (Heats) (Native Soldiers).
5-0 „ —½ mile Steeplechase (Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football playing Members).
5-5 „ —3 miles Bicycle Race Handicap (All Amateurs)
5-15 „ —½ mile Flat Race (British Soldiers and Sailors).
5-20 „ —1 mile Bicyle Handicap (Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.)
5-30 „ —Tug of War (British Soldiers and Sailors).

T. L. ROBERTS,
A. HILL TREVOR,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

To Cure Horse Ailments.
Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.
Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."
Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

THE BOER PRISONERS IN INDIA.

The Cape Town correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on October 2:—

General Botha, speaking at Utrecht, announced that he, General De Wet, and General Delarey were leaving for India, shortly, to try to induce the Boer irreconcilables there to return. He alleged that some prisoners in the Bermudas had been turned loose in America, and suffered considerable hardship. It is understood that the ex-Generals will leave for India on the 15th, and proceed thence to Europe.

Commenting on the above the "Standard" says:—

The announcement which we publish to-day from our Johannesburg correspondent that Generals Botha, De Wet, and Delarey are about to start on a mission to India will remind the public of a fact which they may very well have forgotten in the midst of more interesting calls on their attention. A considerable number of Boer irreconcilables are living at Ahmednagar at the expense of the Imperial Government. These are the indomitable patriots who persist in refusing to conform to the terms of surrender accepted by their leaders who signed the treaty of Vereeniging. They were already in India at that date and appear to have found their quarters by no means intolerable. Some of their admirers in this country were in a hurry to descant on the cruelty shown in condemning the free hardsmen of the bracing and open veldt to languish in the relaxing heat of Ahmednagar. Pathetic pictures were drawn of the hardy Boer wasting away under the destroying breath of the hot and humid tropics. In vain did experienced Anglo-Indians reply that Ahmednagar is a very pleasant place of abode, cool for part of the year, and not more than bearably warm for the rest. The sympathisers would not be comforted. But the Boers, to the number of 515, found the position preferable to declaring allegiance and promising to keep the peace. The resolution does not appear to have cost them much for we do not hear that they have suffered in health. On the contrary, it is suggested that some of them have private reasons at the nature of which we cannot hazard a conjecture, for not returning home. The situation created by their refusal to bow to the graven image which the tyrant has set up does more than trench on the ridiculous. Here are 515 patriots who have secured a tolerable subsistence at the cost of the Government which they refuse to acknowledge, and they make no sign of any intention to yield and return home. The Indian authorities have come to the conclusion that this state of affairs has lasted long enough. It is stated that they have given the Boer prisoners to understand that they must choose between giving way and being treated as vagrants. We do not know whether such an intimation has had any effect on the Boer leaders. But the announcement coincides with the news that Generals Botha, De Wet, and Delarey are about to leave for India in order to persuade their countrymen to accept the inevitable. It is much the best thing they can do. Other irreconcilables in Bermuda who were landed in the States have not found them a paradise, and are known to have suffered considerable hardships. In the circumstances it is perhaps as useful a service as any that the ex-General could render to their people. It will also be consistent with what has been their conduct in the main. In spite of certain unfortunate utterances General Botha has, on the whole, exerted himself to forward the restoration of harmony in South Africa. We hope that he and his colleagues will be successful in removing this last belated remnant of the miseries of the war. Less satisfaction will be given by the report that the Generals intend to visit Europe. It is impossible to see what good purpose could be served by their reappearance. They must have too much sense to think of renewing the lecturing tour of last year. It did their cause nothing but harm, and the trifling pecuniary result of their begging mission must have taught them how little effective sympathy there was at the back of the loud eloquence of their Continental patrons. They cannot reasonably expect to get anything from his Majesty's Government which would not be more easily obtained through the proper channels in South Africa. Their right sphere of activity is in their native land, where they can find much to do in an honourable and profitable way. We trust that the reported extension of their tour from India to Europe will turn out to be a misapprehension and that they will confine themselves to endeavouring to bring the Ahmednagar prisoners to reason. If they fail there will be no shadow of a pretext for continuing the indulgent treatment which has for so long been extended to the recalcitrant Boers.

SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

FANTASTIC KOREAN STORY DENIED.

VISCOUNT HAYASHI, the Japanese Ambassador, regards the story that Russia had proposed to Japan a plan for the partition of Korea as fantastical and not worthy of serious consideration. "Korea," said his Excellency, "may be weak, but she is independent, and I don't think any country would make a proposal so drastic as has been suggested. Certainly Japan would not countenance it, and I don't believe Russia has ever thought of such a thing. The story comes from Kobe, you will observe. News from Kobe is about as unreliable as news from Shanghai. The foreigners there know less about the accurate side of Japanese affairs than foreigners almost anywhere else. They are three hundred miles from the capital, and they depend for their information upon rumours carried by people who are generally the most ill-informed of the community."

What is your opinion of the situation in Korea?—There is nothing in the situation which calls for the slightest uneasiness. An understanding exists between Japan and Russia on the question and generally the official relations between the two countries are cordial.

We are told that Russia has intimated her refusal to evacuate Manchuria and refused to allow Japan to interfere with her occupation?—I have not heard so and I don't believe it.

Is it seriously believed in Japan that Russia will evacuate Manchuria?—It is earnestly desired and we must believe that Russia will fulfil her pledges and make good her declarations to evacuate until it has been proved to be otherwise.

This is the day on which the evacuation was to take place. Are there any signs of its being brought about?—I am not aware of any but that does not mean that the evacuation will not take place.

Japan, I suppose has considered her position in view of the eventuality of Russia not evacuating Manchuria?—I have no doubt she has.

Is she likely to take any action in that event?—That is a matter for the Government. So far the circumstances have not warranted action. Japan has already declared that her interests demand an open door in Manchuria.

Do you think if that were fully guaranteed Japan would be satisfied?—That is a question for the future, and I am not in a position to define the future opinion of the Japanese Government and the Japanese people. Sentiment is a factor to be reckoned with. Japan is vitally interested in Manchuria, more vitally interested, perhaps, than any other country, but whether she will consider that she must maintain those interests at the point of the bayonet is another matter. There are conceivable circumstances when a country must go to the length of war to uphold her dignity and her rights. Whether the Japanese people will consider that in the event of non-evacuation of Manchuria their interests necessitate the extreme course is a matter upon which I cannot speak for them. Some Chauvinists contend that Japan would be justified in going to war, but I see nothing in the situation at the present moment that supports the reports of a warlike attitude either on the part of Russia or Japan.

The question as to the action which Japan is likely to take in certain eventualities is, of course, one in which Great Britain is deeply interested. She has her interests in the Far East as well as Japan. She has emphatically declared for the open door in Manchuria as well as in other parts of China, and Japan is similarly committed. But would England go to war with Russia, do you think, on the evacuation question? It is scarcely likely, and my own private opinion is that Japan is likely to consider very seriously whether her interests, her dignity, and her honour demand a course of actionjso extreme.

In view of the fact that Oxford will very shortly be receiving Rhodes scholars from the United States, some facts about the higher educational institution of that country may be interesting. There are forty-one institutions coming under the head of State universities in addition to a number of universities which from time to time, have been subject to national aid, but which are now practically private institutions. In January of this year there were 12,500 students at work in these State universities, about 10,000 of whom were young women. There are over 4,000 instructors (says "Scribner's Magazine"), among them many who are the very pick and flower of the graduates of the great eastern colleges and universities, as well as many from well-known European universities. The libraries of the State universities contain about 1,500,000 volumes.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

SAVING THE COLOURS.

"Every means should be taken to attach the soldier to his colours." Such was the dictum of the great Napoleon. The same idea has found expression in an thousand different forms from all our great military leaders. One has but to stand a moment in contemplation of the tattered remnants that hang in St. Paul's Cathedral to recognise, if such an aid to memory were necessary how well in past generations leaders of soldiers have succeeded in imbuing their men with love for the colours belonging to their regiments. But now there comes a story from India that a Madras regiment desires to be exempted from the honour of carrying colours. When Napoleon spoke of attaching men to the colours he meant, of course, the Army. It is for the whole idea of the Army and his country that his colours stand to the common soldier so that this proposal from India will be received with amazement in Service circles, to which the colours are emblems dearer even than his signs and mysteries to the Freemason.

THE ANTIQUITY OF FLAGS.

The historian is chary about fixing a period for the origin of flags and colours. He finds trace of them, however, for fully three and a-half thousand years. Most of us could turn, without the aid of a concordance, to mention standards and ensigns in the Old Testament. The standards of the twelve tribes are supposed to have incorporated their colours in Aaron's breastplate. The Romans anticipated the introduction of the Imperial eagle by a device more rude than the fiery cross; it was simply a bundle of straw pierced by a spear-head. Figures of boars and horses succeeded this form and then came the national emblem. Our own national flag has undergone many alterations, and even at this late date authorities are quarrelling as to which is the emblem proper to the use of private persons and public bodies. Those who assert that the red ensign is the national flag, impeach the highest authorities in the land, Parliament itself, of a high crime against our unwritten code of etiquette. For the flag that flies at St. Stephen's when Parliament is sitting is none other than the Union Jack.

HERALDIC MYSTERIES.

There is much unintentional humour in the history of national flags. The venerable gentleman who first designed the English flag which bore a lion on it, got mixed in his facts and outlined a leopard instead of a lion, and upon the Continent the leopard was regarded as the English emblem. Napoleon was not more fortunate. Desiring something more ancient than the fleur-de-lys, he adopted the bee. This was the result of an error on the part of the French heralds who mistook for those industrious insects certain ornaments found in the tomb of Childeric. As a matter of fact they have since been proved to be a sort of rich spangle with which the horses were bedizened. Uncle Sam had a good deal of difficulty in getting his banner satisfactorily spangled. Many inventions were tried during the days of the Revolution. One flag the troops thought to be a signal of submission, so they burnt the King's speech, changed the colours they had hitherto employed from a red ground to a flag of thirteen stripes, and painted in stars as the States they represented came into line. The resolution nationalising the thirteen stripes and as many stars still stands on their records: That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field.

ROUGH-and-READY ALLIANCE.

The English clergyman at Colon, in Colombia, who, acting on Lord Knolly's intimation of last year that a British subject might hoist the Union Jack at will, did that same in his far-away parish, feels aggrieved at the action of our Vice-Consul there in compelling him to strike his flag. Whatever the diplomatic reasons underlying the action, the clergyman has popular sympathy on his side in his patriotic protest. There are times when ceremony is not so punctiliously observed. An American sailor was about to be shot in a port in Chili for having knocked down a policeman who had hit him a thwack with the flat of his sword. The American Consul protested, but felt powerless to prevent the man's execution. The British Consul saw what was happening, seized the Union Jack, secured the Stars and Stripes, and, rushing into the square, threw both around the American seaman. Then, addressing the Chilian officials, he cried: Now shoot if you dare, through the heart of England and America! They did not shoot.

FOR VALOUR.

It is no use turning to the autobiography of Lord Roberts to see how he saved the flag. He skims over the incident as though it were a shameful thing to have it in his book. But the manner of its doing was witnessed by his contemporaries, and that is how it is that he wears the soldier's dearest prize to-day. He had done a hundred men's work that day between Cawnpore and Fategargh. At nightfall, wearied and almost spent with the labours of the day, he risked his life to save that of a native who was standing guard over poor Younghusband, and then he saw a couple of Sepoys making off with the colours of his regiment. He chased and caught them, cut down one and turned to the other. The latter put his musket to the Englishman's breast, and pulled the trigger. The cap missed fire. Next moment there was only one man alive on the scene to carry the flag. It was not the mutineer.

ALL A-WING.

The birds are at their annual game of "musical." Some are coming, more are going. The townsman has not much opportunity of observing for himself the actual change of flocks, but he is able to detect in a general way the disappearance of the little coteries with whose members he has made friends during the summer; and see in their places strangers whose like have not visited him for many a month. Here and there one comes across a pair or so of birds which he knows should have been thousands of miles away by this time. Parental cares unduly prolonged have kept them with us, or favourite fare has been so abundant as to tempt delay. It does not matter much. You may say good-bye to a swift in your garden this morning who will be safe in the heart of Central Africa when you are sitting down to dinner this evening. Ten score or more miles an hour he flies, with always an extra half-mile a minute in reserve. Man is a lumbering animal by comparison with one of these tiny, delicate creatures. "Swift as the wind" is the ultima thule of his conception of speed. The bird can put itself two thousand miles forward in the time that the most furious blast would need to travel the length of England and Scotland—even supposing its pace were uniformly maintained for the whole journey.

NATURE'S MYSTERIES.

Not all birds command such powers of flight as the swift and the swallow. The mere layman finds himself at a loss to account for the safe journeying of those heavier winged ones. How do they negotiate vast stretches of ocean over which they must continue their flight at night he may well ask. The majority of birds are as blind at nights as bats by day. Let one of these ornithological caravans come across a lighthouse at night, and it is certain that swarms will be killed by repeated buffetings against its unyielding lantern. The moth is not more susceptible to the flame of the candle than the bird to a light at night. One remembers a midnight flight of a flock of pigeons frightened from their cote by a cat. The head of the settlement, a game old cock, who would have fought the intruder like an eagle by daylight was one of the first to escape. He returned miserable to his feeder in the morning. Half one side of his head was stoved in by his butting a chimney stack as he had fled the previous night. He recovered under trestment, but was thereafter a crazy old gentleman and gyrated and swam ludicrously as he attempted his old familiar tumblings and tipplings.

TRIUMPHANT INSTINCT.

The naturalist does not pay much attention to the pigeon cote, but keeps an open eye upon the wonders performed by his wild friends from over the seas. A delightful study these latter are, of course. Dr. Jenner proved, by catching and marking swallows, that they return year after year not merely to the same country but to the identical nest from which they departed and emigrants have been known to come with their friends and relatives summer upon summer to one particular spot in crowded England after spending their recess in lands thousands of miles away. But some domestic pets deserve credit for similar propensities. One does not refer to the marvels of the homer and carrier pigeon, but to those varieties not generally credited with home distance flying. One remembers a dove which would turn out with pigeons in the morning, share the day's journeyings with them, and often enough return alone with as unerring instinct as that of the more swaggar aerialists with whom he consorted.

As matters now stand in Holland (according to "Engineering") in cases where an invention cannot be secretly worked, there is only the prospect held out by foreign countries having patent laws to encourage Dutch subjects to exercise their ingenuity. The Germans at one time carried matters so far in a like direction that, as is well known, one of the most distinguished inventors of the last century—the late Sir William Siemens—left his own country and settled in England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3,423 tons, Captain J Stone, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ouda, 3,409 tons, Captain J M Tyrell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Floristan, 2,235 tons, Captain T D Adams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, 16th October, in ballast.

THE steamer Virginia, 2,789 tons, Captain A McDougall, sailed on Saturday for Havre and Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Vienna, 2,979 tons, Captain John Campbell, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain P McGregor, sailed on Saturday for Colombo, with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

THE Hans Line steamer Lowenburg, 3,625 tons, Captain H Wittenberg, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Hamburg 19th September via Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Morton Hall, 2701 tons, Captain J T Prouse, arrived in harbour on Friday from Karachi, in ballast and Mr Barsley and family as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain D L Nielson, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut H M Butler, Lieut Anderson, Miss Piper, Mr Harman, Mrs Hopwood and 65 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,615 tons, Captain A Haig, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, 1st October, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs A E Alexander, Mr J W Barrett, Mrs A Bonny, Mr and Mrs C Borup and infant, Miss M Budge, Maj G Darlew K P A, Dr M B Carleton, Mrs, Miss and Master Carleton, Mrs and two Miss Christie, two Miss Clark, Mrs W Duncan, Mrs F B Dundas, Miss E Dundas, Miss Ebden, Mrs Fagan, Miss E M Fallon, Mr A Gilfillan, Mr C H Godfrey, Miss Graham, Mr and Mrs R M Gurney, Miss M C Helm, Mrs G Hill, Miss J Hogarth, Miss A M Lamb, Mr and Mrs J Maiden and child, Mrs M J McClellan, Miss M McGregor, Mrs Mills, Mr T J Morrison, Miss K Murdoch, Mrs Neilson and 2 infants, Rev F J Newton, Sir E W Robinson, Miss E J Spencer, Mrs L M Staunton and child, Miss S Staunton, Mr J Lee Stewart, Capt and Mrs Wall, Mr and Mrs P H Welman, Mr T P Wiggin, Rev and Mrs C R Watson.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Glen Memies	1633	Makepeace	.....	.....	F Muir & Co
B	Oshelie	3537	Johnson	Karachi	26-10	F M & Co
G	Hoseliee	904	D'Lerne	.....	.....	B & P S N Co
H	Reichstag	1319	Oswald	Zanzibar	28-10	A Swanden
K	Ashruf	2933	Newby	Jeddah	30-10	H C Joosub
L	Hilarius	1791	Sergent	Repairing	.....	J M & Co
N	Wharida	1832	Alexander	Antwerp	9-11	M M & Co
O	Secunder	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	Hajee S Sidick	
P	Somali	1923	Birch	Zanzibar	10-11	A Strachan
Q	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	Jeddah	30-10	H C Joosub

30 Tons Crane.

Ahmadi	1569	Hansen	Singapore	26-10	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	26-10	Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Asia	2335	Shanklin	Liverpool	30-10	W & A G & Co
3	Dalsburg	3824	Meier	Hamburg	28-10	Vol Bros
4	Isarar	2978	Perks	Dunkirk	7-11	K N & Co
7	Imperatrix	2933	Ghezzo	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
8	Hedhill	2204	Dowell	Dunkirk	3-11	T M & Co
9	City of Vienna	2979	Campbell	Karachi	26-10	K N & Co
10 & 11	Rydal Hall	2139	Curtis	Manchester	31-10	K N & Co
12	Moldavia	4923	Gordon	London	31-10	P & O Co
15	Beckenhorst	3687	Rasburn	Genoa	31-10	W & A G & Co
16	Khalif	3219	Middleton	Leith	31-10	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Rickford	Karachi	26-10	M M & Co

MERE WEATHER DRY DOCK.

Novasa	1945	Tyrrell	South Africa	9-11	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Merton Hall s	Prouse	Karachi, Oct 21
24	Oriental s	Spicer	Aden, Oct 19
	Circassia s	Haig	Liverpool, Oct 1
	Lowenburg s	Wittenberg	Hamburg, Sept 19
	Floristan s	Adams	Aden, Oct 16
	Dumra s	Rickford	Karachi, Oct 22
	Upada (Transport)	Shilldrick	Berbera
25	Hiroshima Maru s	Nago	Yokohama, Sept 23
	Kenley s	Parker	Calcutta Oct 15
	Arroyo s	Ploug	Calcutta, Oct 15

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	China s	Ivellich	Kobe
	Zillah s	Reed	Calcutta
	Peninsular s	Cubitt	Aden
	Plassy (Transport)	Haughton	Southampton
	Dwarka s	Nielson	Karachi
	Bulimba s	McGregor	Colombo
	Virginia s	McDougall	Hamburg
25	Onda s	Tyrell	Calcutta
	Ula	Stone	Calcutta

The steamer City of Vienna, Captain Campbell, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Kaparthala, for Persian Gulf.
" Merton Hall, for Hull and Antwerp.
" Ahmadi, for Penang, &c.
" Oriental, for Aden.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, OCTOBER 23.

The P and O Co's steamer Persia, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, OCTOBER 23.

The B I S N Co's steamers Golconda and Manora, left here to-day.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—36 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 133 bales wool The Bombay Co; 499 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 204 cwt myrabollams Bijee Comercey; 2000 cwt rapeseed F Fischer and Co; 30 bales hemp Hirjee Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Moldavia s—12 bales skins R M Kooka; 22 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co; 4 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 15 bales skins and hides R M Kooka; 117 bales skins and hides Hajee Mahomed Abba; 43 bales skins W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Moldavia s—2 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co;

FOR HAMBURG.

Dinsburg s—1 0 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 499 cwt myrabollams Hanandrao and Co; 55 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co; 1100 cwt oil cake Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Grantley Hall s—1009 cwt rapeseed Ernst Saw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dinsburg s—1000 cwt jowari 1300 cwt oastorseed Volkart Brothers,
Asia s—495 cwt mowraseed John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—192 cwt myrabollams W Kipp 2001 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Imperatrix s—2 bales cotton yarn C H Nazoo and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th October.

1. The Battalion will parade on Tuesday evening next, the 27th inst., on the Oval near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-15 p. m. Dress.—Drill Order. Helmets (no ornaments Puttees to be worn.

2. Arms and Accoutrements are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. No Arms &c., will be issued to any Member not applying in person. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

3. It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps on Saturday the 31st instant. Time and place of parade to be notified hereafter.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Major,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th October.

1. Orderly Sergeants for the week:—
No. 1 Company—Sergt. C. F. Spencer, next for duty Sergt R. B. Lenaham.
No. 2 Company—Sergt. P. Hunter next for duty Sergt. W Thomson.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Coy—(Town Hall Compound.)
Monday, and Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill;
Tuesday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters).
Tuesday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

3. The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect Nos. 1 and 2 Companies on Thursday next the 29th instant, in the Town Hall Compound at 8-15 p.m., sharp.
Dress—Drill Order without arms. Field service Caps and Putties to be worn.

4. The following promotion has been ordered in No. 1 Company:—Corporal Murray to be Sergeant in No. 2 Sub-Division.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Offg. Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 26th October.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Riding School to-morrow (Tuesday) the 27th instant at 7 a.m., punctually. Dress—Marching order complete.

2. The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps on Thursday the 29th instant at 7 a.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BLOOD HUMOURS

Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Hair Humours,

Whether Simple Scrofulous or Hereditary

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills.

Complete Treatment for All Kinds of Humours.

In the treatment of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy and scrofulous humours of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even the most obstinate of constitutional humours, such as bad blood, scrofula, inherited and contagious humours, with loss of hair, glandular swellings, ulcerous patches in the throat and mouth, sore eyes, copper-coloured blotches, as well as boils, carbuncles, scurvy, sties, ulcers and sores arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood, yield to the Cuticura Treatment, when all other remedies fail.

And greater still, if possible, is the wonderful record of cures of torturing, disfiguring humours among infants and children. The suffering which Cuticura Remedies have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczema, rashes and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently and economically cured when all other remedies suitable for children, and even the best physicians, fail.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "The Great Humour Cure."

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

"Very active, mild, and reliable."
Prof. LANCEREAUX,
Président de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

THE ORIGINAL KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS' REPUTATION WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS THE ORIGINAL

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in *White Paper Wrappers*. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

BIG G CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

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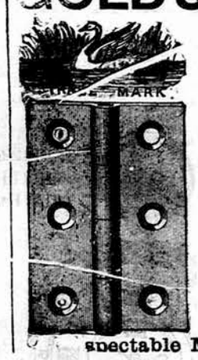
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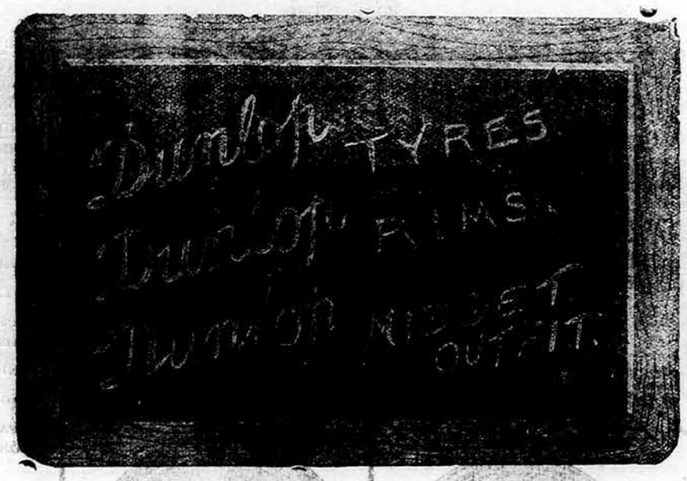


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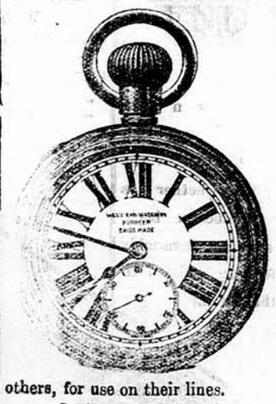
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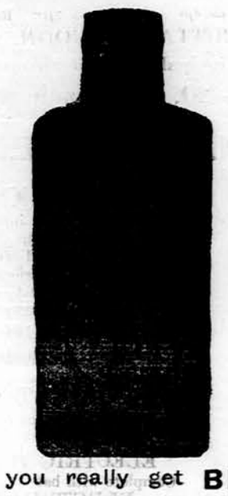
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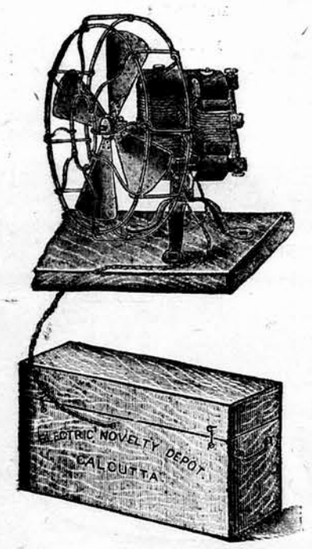
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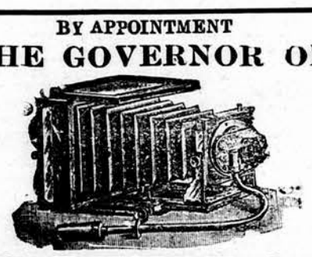
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This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

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COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.



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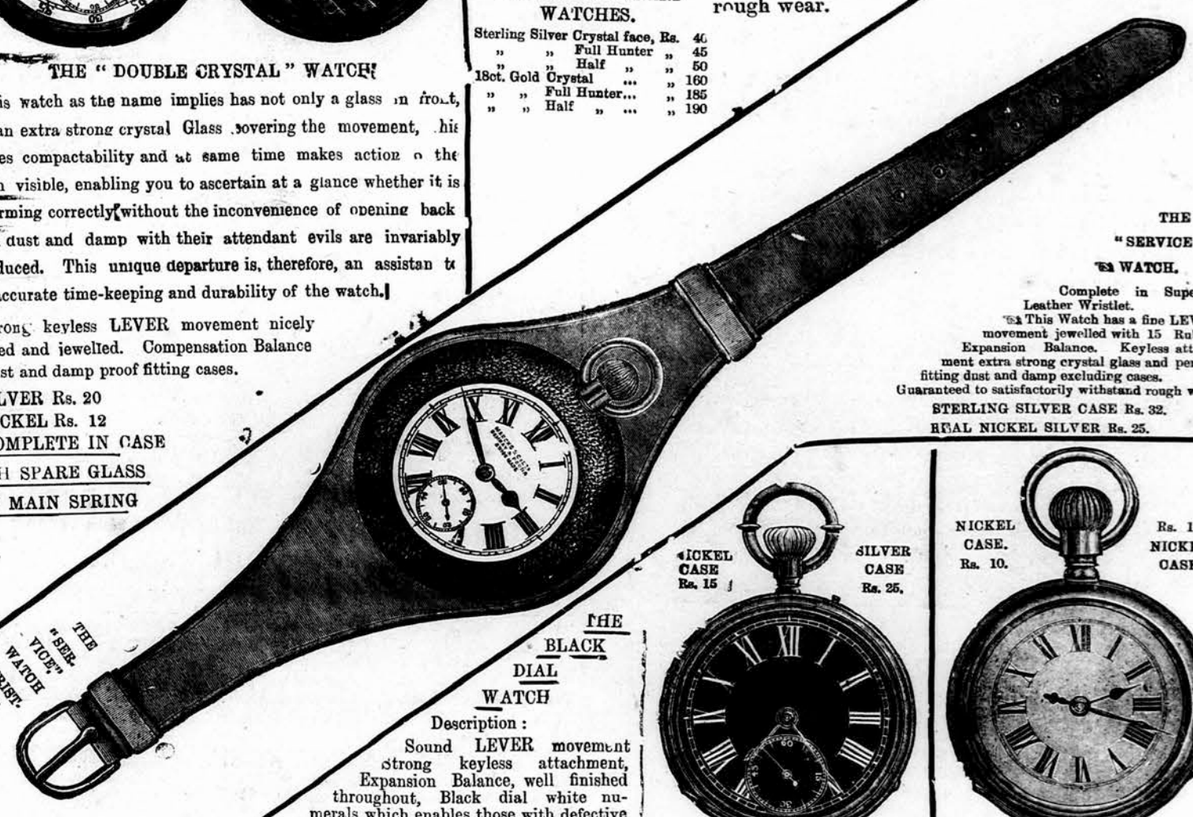
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NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10. — Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

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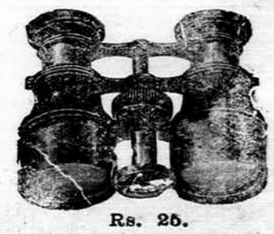
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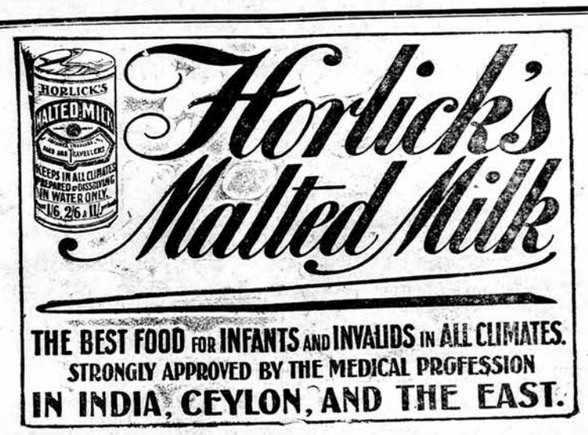
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